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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION OF WYOMING
RESEARCH & ANALYSIS SECTION

VOL. 18 NO. 11 NOVEMBER 1981

NATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT HIGHEST SINCE 1974-75 RECESSION

The U.S. seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose 0.4 percentage point in November to 8.4 percent, its highest point since the 1974-75 recession. Unemployment has risen each month since July, when the rate was 7.0 percent, with particularly large increases taking place during the last 2 months.

Across the nation the number of unemployed workers reached 9 million, up almost ½ million from October. Most of this gain was accounted for by workers who lost their jobs as results of layoffs. In fact since July unemployment has risen by 1.5 million with job losers making up about three-fourths of this four month increase.

Although the November increase in unemployment affected most worker groups, it was especially pronounced for adult men, whose jobless rate went from 6.7 to 7.2 percent, just below the post-World War II high of 7.3 percent reached in May 1975. The jobless rate for adult women was up to 7.3 percent as was teenagers at 21.8 percent.

THE JUST ANNOUNCED DECEMBER U.S. RATE JUMPED TO 8.9 PERCENT, THE HIGHEST SINCE MAY 1975 WHEN THE RATE WAS ALSO 8.9 PERCENT.

WYOMING UNEMPLOYMENT AT 3.8 PERCENT

In November the statewide seasonally adjusted unemployment rate stood at 3.8 percent, a bit less than one-half the U.S. jobless rate of 8.4 percent. This compares with 4.0 percent in October and was the same as the 3.8 percent recorded in November 1980. The number of unemployed in November tallied 10,406, up seasonally 15 percent from October and about the same as the 10,568 in November 1980. Unemployment insurance claims activities indicate unemployment will continue its seasonal gains and be up sharply again in December.

For 1981 the annual average statewide unemployment rate is estimated at 4.5 percent, up from 3.9 percent in 1980 and 2.8 percent in 1979. In those two years, 1979-1980, Wyoming had the nation's lowest unemployment level. In all likelihood this will not be the case in 1981.

In October, representing the latest data available for all states, Wyoming's unadjusted rate of 3.7 percent ranked 48th nationally. Oklahoma continued to rank lowest at 3.4 percent, followed by North Dakota at 3.6 percent. Michigan's rate remains highest, at 11.5 percent, with 512,000 unemployed job seekers.

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On a regional basis October's 3.7 percent rate compared to unemployment levels in Montana, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Nebraska and South Dakota of 5.7, 6.9, 6.4, 5.1, 3.8 and 4.2 percent. For further detail see the map on page 6.

NOVEMBER LABOR FORCE AT YEAR-AGO LEVEL

The Wyoming November labor force, at 243,097, indicated a growth rate of less than one percent as compared to November 1980. This compares to the U.S. growth rate of almost 2 percent over-the-year. Annual labor force growth has been slowing down progressively since late summer, earlier in the year gains had been in the 6-7 percent range. The average annual gain thus far in 1981 has been 4 percent, the same as 1980.

Oil & gas extraction, the continuing mainstay of the state's economy, has accounted for a good deal of the employment growth in 1981. Certainly the accumulation of employment layoffs in the uranium, construction, and lumber & wood industries, along with the national recession, has slowed Wyoming's economic growth considerably. There are only so many job openings available and the labor force appears to be close to the saturation point in terms of absorbing any large volume of new entrants and re-entrants. Most job openings are currently being readily filled and certainly do not go begging as was the case in some years past.

MINING AND TRADE LEAD EMPLOYMENT GAINS

In spite of a virtually static annual growth rate in November for all industries combined, certain industries continued to indicate substantial employment growth. Oil & gas extraction lead the pack with an annual gain of 1,700 workers followed by trade, up 1,400 workers. Manufacturing, transportation & public utilities, finance, insurance & real estate and services also registered employment gains.

Construction continued the big loser, down 3,900 workers over-the-year, representing 18 percent of the entire industry. Wyoming has historically had around 9 percent of its non-agricultural workers employed in the construction industry as compared to around 4 percent for the nation. Until interest rates decline to levels low enough to spur business investments as well as consumer purchases of large durables and housing the construction industry will continue to be severly depressed.

Government employment was down slightly over-the-year, both at the federal and state & local sectors. Further declines are anticipated with additional federal budget cuts.

AREA TRENDS

Campbell County led the state with an annual labor force gain of 1,921, followed by Sweetwater and Uinta counties, with gains of 1,852 and 1,225 respectively. Uinta County continues to lead in the rate of gain, with 19 percent, followed by Lincoln and Campbell counties with gains of 14 and 13 percent. Fremont and Platte counties, victimized by uranium and construction layoffs, continued to register the most substantial worker declines.

Sublette and Uinta counties shared the state's lowest unemployment rate of 2.2 percent, followed by Hot Springs and Niobrara at 2.4 percent. Lincoln County, a high growth area plagued by construction and lumbering layoffs, had Wyoming's highest unemployment, at 7.6 percent--still under the U.S. unadjusted rate of 7.9 percent. Teton and Fremont counties followed with 6.9 and 6.5 percent.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

The highest industrial wages reported in Wyoming in November, according to our current employment survey, were in the mining of coal with an average weekly wage of $587.13, or over $30,500 a year. For further detail see Table 5.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS - NOVEMBER 1981

INDUSTRY	UNITED STATES	WYOMING
Manufacturing	$ 324.75	$ 316.76
Mining	468.30	458.39
Construction	406.64	I.N.A.
Trans. & Public Utilities	396.58	I.N.A.
Trade	193.00	I.N.A.
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	238.06	I.N.A.
Services	216.13	I.N.A.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1967=100)

ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	RENT	APPAREL	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
November 1981	280.7	277.1	304.2	215.0	191.3	289.1	308.2
Annual % Change	9.6	4.8	11.1	8.4	3.5	11.6	12.3

WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	RENT	APPAREL	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
November 1981	280.4	277.4	303.8	214.5	190.5	290.8	307.1
Annual % Change	9.4	4.4	11.0	8.3	3.9	12.0	11.1

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - DENVER (1967=100)

ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	RENT	APPAREL	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
November 1981	297.8	259.5	354.9	213.8	180.8	285.1	284.3
Annual % Change	9.5	4.1	11.6	11.8	- 1.1	11.3	10.9

WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	RENT	APPAREL	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
November 1981	302.8	269.5	359.9	213.8	206.9	288.6	280.0
Annual % Change	9.4	6.1	11.4	11.8	0.9	11.7	10.1

Table 1 ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	NOV. 1981 1/	OCT. 1981 1/	NOV. 1980 2/	Percent Change From A Month Ago	Percent Change From A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	243,097	244,847	242,251	- 0.7	0.3
Unemployment	10,406	9,061	10,568	14.8	- 1.5
Employed Labor Force	232,691	235,786	231,683	- 1.3	0.4
a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law) 3/	210,000	213,300	201,900	- 1.5	4.0
b. Agriculture 3/	11,971	13,920	12,193	- 14.0	- 1.8
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seas. Adjd.*	4.3% 3.8%*	3.7% 4.0%*	4.4% 3.8%*	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adjd.*	7.9% 8.4%*	7.5% 8.0%*	7.1% 7.5%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.)	1.7%	1.2%	1.5%	XXX	XXX
Seasonally Adjusted Insured Unempl.Rate (Wyo.)	2.2%	2.7%	1.9%	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (U.S.) 4/	N.A.	N.A.	3.4%	XXX	XXX
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 458.39	$ 442.09	$ 429.28	3.7	6.8
Average Weekly Hours	41.9	39.9	42.8	5.0	- 2.1
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 10.94	$ 11.08	$ 10.03	- 1.3	9.1
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Office	14,429	13,913	12,885	3.7	12.0
a. Initial	2,635	2,498	2,318	5.5	13.7
Weeks Compensated	11,346	11,521	9,474	- 1.5	19.8
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 1,516,693	$ 1,529,816	$ 1,156,925	- 0.9	31.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 133.68	$ 132.79	$ 122.12	0.7	9.5
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
New Applications Received During Month	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	XXX	XXX
Non-Ag. Openings Received	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	XXX	XXX
Non-Ag. Placements	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	XXX	XXX
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 468.30	$ 458.21	$ 413.76	2.2	13.2
Average Weekly Hours	44.6	44.4	43.6	0.5	2.3
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 10.50	$ 10.32	$ 9.49	1.7	10.6
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1967=100	280.7	279.9	256.2	0.3	9.6
Commodity Prices, Wholesale 1967=100	295.5	296.0	279.1	- 0.2	5.9
Retail Prices of Food 1967=100	269.9	277.6	257.4	- 2.8	4.9

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Final. 3/ Not benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. 4/ Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provision.

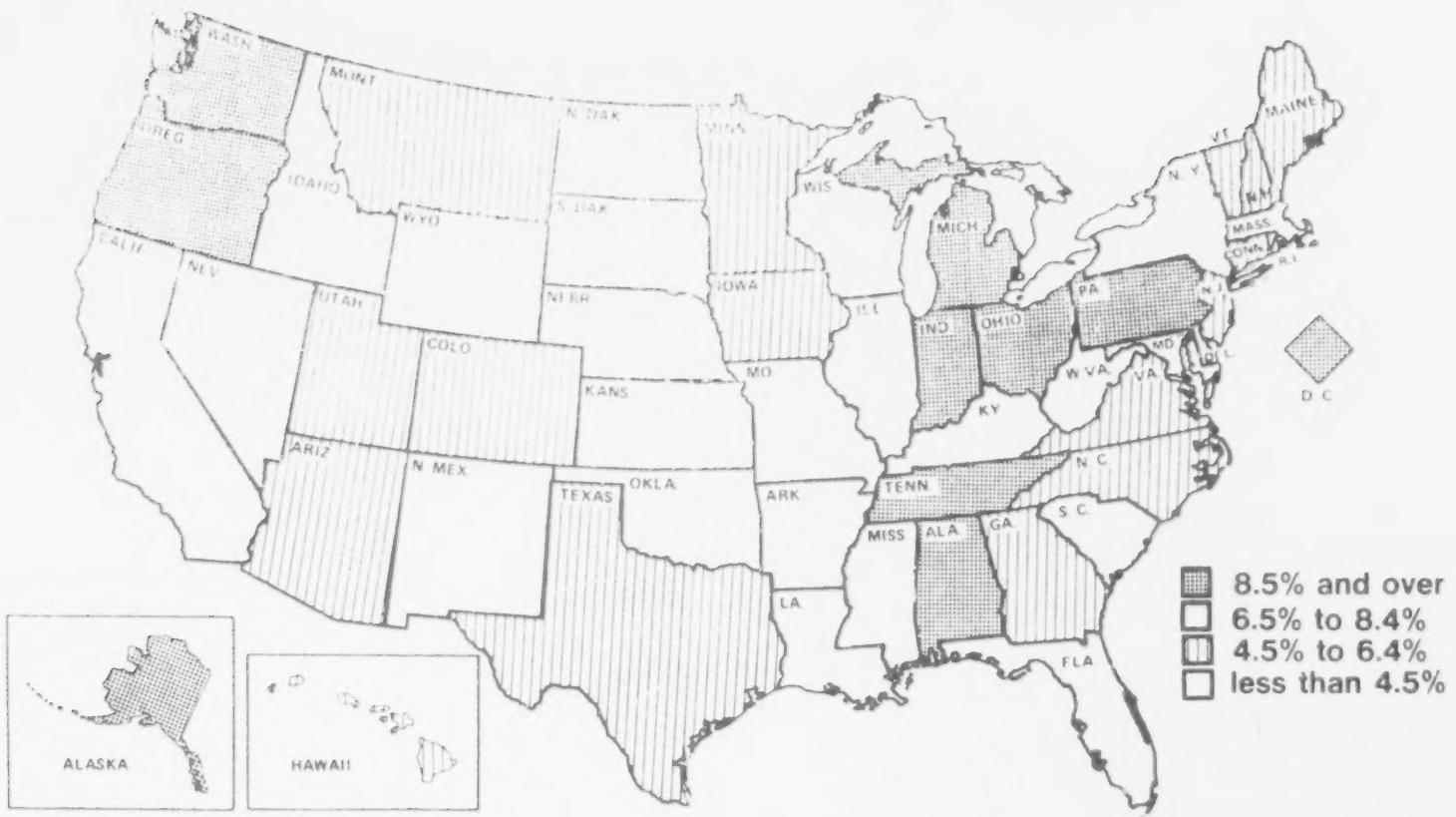
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

& UNEMPLOYMENT

Table 2

COUNTY	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	NOV 1981	OCT 1981	NOV 1980	% CHANGE OCT-NOV	% CHANGE NOV-NOV	NOV 1981	OCT 1981	NOV 1980	NOV 1981	OCT 1981	NOV 1980
Statewide	243,097	244,847	242,251	- 0.7	0.3	10,406	9,061	10,568	4.3	3.7	4.4
Albany	13,398	13,397	14,072	0.0	- 4.8	800	727	753	6.0	5.4	5.4
Big Horn	5,616	5,759	5,946	- 2.5	- 5.5	239	141	267	4.3	2.4	4.5
Campbell	17,095	17,037	15,174	0.3	12.7	679	688	696	4.0	4.0	4.6
Carbon	10,728	10,807	11,071	- 0.7	- 3.1	423	400	296	3.9	3.7	2.7
Converse	8,802	8,623	8,745	2.1	0.7	279	227	324	3.2	2.6	3.7
Crook	2,494	2,548	2,524	- 2.1	- 1.2	88	82	64	3.5	3.2	2.5
Fremont	17,463	17,648	19,084	- 1.0	- 8.5	1,136	1,012	1,076	6.5	5.7	5.6
Goshen	6,192	6,437	6,313	- 3.8	- 1.9	238	196	384	3.8	3.0	6.1
Hot Springs	2,550	2,583	2,693	- 1.3	- 5.3	60	58	51	2.4	2.2	1.9
Johnson	3,923	3,893	3,672	0.8	6.8	141	117	148	3.6	3.0	4.0
Laramie	31,423	31,252	32,171	0.5	- 2.3	1,521	1,393	1,365	4.8	4.5	4.2
Lincoln	5,823	5,776	5,118	0.8	13.8	441	310	298	7.6	5.4	5.8
Natrona	42,049	42,767	41,105	- 1.7	2.3	1,287	1,272	1,348	3.1	3.0	3.3
Niobrara	1,357	1,389	1,278	- 2.3	6.2	33	38	35	2.4	2.7	2.7
Park	10,514	11,097	10,644	- 5.3	- 1.2	324	342	363	3.1	3.1	3.4
Platte	4,844	4,966	6,755	- 2.5	- 28.3	283	224	451	5.8	4.5	6.7
Sheridan	10,217	10,423	10,791	- 2.0	- 5.3	489	414	571	4.8	4.0	5.3
Sublette	2,434	2,453	2,227	- 0.8	9.3	54	50	93	2.2	2.0	4.2
Sweetwater	23,893	23,496	22,041	1.7	8.4	1,026	724	946	4.3	3.1	4.3
Teton	6,199	6,454	6,114	- 4.0	1.4	426	268	416	6.9	4.2	6.8
Uinta	7,836	7,622	6,611	2.8	18.5	173	191	322	2.2	2.5	4.9
Washakie	4,832	4,925	4,925	- 1.9	- 1.9	151	81	193	3.1	1.6	3.9
Weston	3,418	3,495	3,176	- 2.2	7.6	115	108	108	3.4	3.1	3.4

Unemployment Rates by State, October 1981



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, December 1981

NON FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING 1/
(Prepared in Cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

Table 3

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In Thousands)			% Change on Total Emp.	
	NOV. 1981 2/	OCT. 1981 3/	NOV. 1980	OCT. 1981 to NOV. 1981	NOV. 1980 to NOV. 1981
	Total	Total	Total		
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	208.4	210.4	207.9	- 1.0	0.2
Manufacturing	12.2	12.5	11.3	- 2.4	8.0
Durable Goods	5.1	5.1	4.6	0.0	10.9
Lumber & Wood Products	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.0	- 6.7
Other Durable Goods	3.7	3.7	3.1	0.0	19.4
Nondurable Goods	7.1	7.4	6.7	- 4.1	6.0
Food & Kindred Products	2.0	2.3	1.9	- 13.0	5.3
Petroleum & Coal Products	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.0	4.2
Other Nondurables	2.6	2.6	2.4	0.0	8.3
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	196.2	197.9	196.6	- 0.9	- 0.2
Mining	38.4	38.6	36.6	- 0.5	4.9
Metal Mining	6.6	6.7	6.9	- 1.5	- 4.3
Bit. Coal, Quarrying & Nonmetallic Mining	12.3	12.1	11.9	1.7	3.4
Oil & Gas Extraction	19.5	19.8	17.8	- 1.5	9.6
Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas	3.9	3.9	3.7	0.0	5.4
Oil Field Services	15.6	15.9	14.1	- 1.9	10.6
Contract Construction	17.4	18.0	21.3	- 3.3	- 18.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	18.3	18.2	18.0	0.5	1.7
Railroad Transportation	4.2	4.0	4.2	5.0	0.0
Transportation except Railroads	6.5	6.5	6.1	0.0	6.6
Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv.	7.6	7.7	7.7	- 1.3	- 1.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	43.7	43.5	42.3	0.5	3.3
Wholesale Trade	8.2	8.3	8.8	- 1.2	- 6.8
Retail Trade	35.5	35.2	33.5	0.9	6.0
Ret. Gen. Mdse., App. & Access. Stores	5.7	5.5	6.0	3.6	- 5.0
Food Stores	4.8	4.7	4.5	2.1	6.7
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	6.3	6.5	6.1	- 3.1	3.3
Eating & Drinking Places	12.5	12.2	10.1	2.5	23.8
Other Retail Trade	6.2	6.3	6.8	- 1.6	- 8.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7.3	7.3	7.2	0.0	1.4

(See Footnotes End of Table)

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING 1/
(Prepared in Cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

Table 3 (Cont'd.)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In Thousands)			% Change on Total Emp.	
	NOV. 1981 2/ Total	OCT. 1981 3/ Total	NOV. 1980 Total	OCT. 1981 to NOV. 1981	NOV. 1980 to NOV. 1981
Services	28.1	28.9	27.6	- 2.8	1.8
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	4.8	5.8	4.7	- 17.2	2.1
Personal Services	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.0	- 6.7
Medical & Other Health Services	5.7	5.6	5.3	1.8	7.5
Other Service	16.2	16.1	16.1	0.6	0.6
Government	43.0	43.4	43.6	- 0.9	- 1.4
Federal Government	7.0	7.7	7.2	- 9.1	- 2.8
State & Local Government	36.0	35.7	36.4	0.8	- 1.1
State Government	12.5	12.4	12.2	0.8	2.5
Local Government	23.5	23.3	24.2	0.9	- 2.9
CASPER (Natrona County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	40.4	40.9	40.9	- 1.2	- 1.2
Manufacturing	2.1	2.1	1.9	0.0	10.5
Durable Goods	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.0	25.0
Nondurable Goods	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Other Nondurables	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	38.3	38.8	39.0	- 1.3	- 1.8
Mining	6.9	6.9	7.7	0.0	- 10.4
Oil & Gas Extraction	6.0	6.0	6.6	0.0	- 9.1
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.0	- 18.2
Contract Construction	3.6	3.8	4.1	- 5.3	- 12.2
Transportation & Public Utilities	3.2	3.3	3.3	- 3.0	- 3.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	9.9	10.0	10.5	- 1.0	- 5.7
Wholesale Trade	3.3	3.4	3.7	- 2.9	- 10.8
Retail Trade	6.6	6.6	6.8	0.0	- 2.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2.0	2.0	1.8	0.0	11.1
Services	5.9	6.0	5.7	- 1.7	3.5
Government	6.8	6.8	5.9	0.0	15.3
Federal Government	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.0	- 11.1
State & Local Government	6.0	6.0	5.0	0.0	20.0

(See Footnotes End of Table)

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING 1/
(Prepared in Cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

Table 3 (Cont'd.)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In Thousands)			% Change on Total Emp.	
	NOV. 1981 2/ Total	OCT. 1981 3/ Total	NOV. 1980 Total	OCT. 1981 to NOV. 1981	NOV. 1980 to NOV. 1981
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	28.6	28.7	29.8	- 0.3	- 4.0
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.6	0.0	- 12.5
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	27.2	27.3	28.2	- 0.4	- 3.5
Contract Construction	2.0	2.1	2.4	- 4.8	- 16.7
Transportation & Public Utilities	3.9	4.2	4.5	- 7.1	- 13.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6.3	6.1	6.6	3.3	- 4.5
Wholesale Trade	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	- 9.1
Retail Trade	5.3	5.1	5.5	3.9	- 3.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.0	- 6.7
Services & Miscellaneous	5.0	5.0	4.6	0.0	8.7
Government	8.6	8.5	8.6	1.2	0.0
Federal Government	2.3	2.3	2.2	0.0	4.5
State & Local Government	6.3	6.2	6.4	1.6	- 1.6

1/ Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag. establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded.
2/ Subject to revision.
3/ Revised figures.

AVERAGE NON-FARM HOURS AND EARNINGS FOR PRODUCTION WORKERS IN WYOMING 1/

(Prepared in Cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

Table 4

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	NOV. 1981 2/	OCT. 1981 3/	NOV. 1980	NOV. 1981 2/	OCT. 1981 3/	NOV. 1980	NOV. 1981 2/	OCT. 1981 3/	NOV. 1980
Manufacturing	$ 316.76	$ 318.00	$ 275.99	39.3	40.0	38.6	$ 8.06	$ 7.95	$ 7.15
Mining	458.39	442.09	429.28	41.9	39.9	42.8	10.94	11.08	10.03
Metal Mining	472.28	475.65	477.88	40.4	37.9	41.7	11.69	12.55	11.46
Bit. Coal, Quarrying, Etc.	587.13	568.77	514.88	42.7	42.1	42.8	13.75	13.51	12.03
Oil & Gas Extraction	383.88	361.95	371.09	42.0	39.3	43.2	9.14	9.21	8.59
Crude Pet. & Nat. Gas	478.50	469.88	413.25	43.5	42.6	41.7	11.00	11.03	9.91
Oil & Gas Field Services	369.51	346.10	363.69	41.8	38.8	43.4	8.84	8.92	8.38

1/ Estimates include all full and part-time wage, salary, production and non-supervisory workers in non-agricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded.

2/ Subject to revision.

3/ Revised figures.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Manpower Administration

MONTHLY REPORT ON LABOR TURNOVER RATES
(per 100 employees)

Sheet 1 of 1 sheets

For (current month and year)	State (name)	(code)	Area (name)	(code)	Transmittal date
NOVEMBER 1981	WYOMING	56	STATEWIDE	0000	DECEMBER 18, 1981

1. By the 15th of the second month following the reference month, the State office should forward one copy of this form to the following: (1) BLS, Washington (see Labor Turnover Statistics Manual for address to be used for mailing), (2) MA, Washington, (3) BLS regional office, and (4) MA regional office.
2. Enter the name of the State and area and their respective identifying codes in the spaces provided. Specify the current month to which the data pertain.
3. Enter the published industry title and the appropriate BLS series code. Round rates to the nearest tenth. Use reverse side for comments.

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY		ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
		TOTAL			NEW HIRES			RECALLS			TOTAL			QUITS			LAYOFFS		
TITLE	SERIES CODE	Current	Prev.	Year Ago	Current	Prev.	Year Ago	Current	Prev.	Year Ago	Current	Prev.	Year Ago	Current	Prev.	Year Ago	Current	Prev.	Year Ago
		Mo. 11 19 81	Mo. 10 19 81	Mo. 11 19 80	Mo. 11 19 81	Mo. 10 19 81	Mo. 11 19 80	Mo. 11 19 81	Mo. 10 19 81	Mo. 11 19 80	Mo. 11 19 81	Mo. 10 19 81	Mo. 11 19 80	Mo. 11 19 81	Mo. 10 19 81	Mo. 11 19 80	Mo. 11 19 81	Mo. 10 19 81	Mo. 11 19 80
Mining	100005	6.7	8.5	7.7	5.9	7.9	6.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	7.6	10.0	6.1	5.8	6.6	5.0	0.3	0.7	0.3
Crude Pet. & Natural Gas	113125	0.7	0.9	1.4	0.7	0.9	1.3	*	*	*	0.6	1.4	1.6	0.3	0.6	1.2	*	*	0.1
Manufacturing	300005	2.2	10.2	5.3	2.0	7.9	4.7	0.2	2.3	0.6	14.6	8.2	6.4	1.7	5.1	3.4	12.3	1.6	2.2
Non-Durable Goods	400015	2.0	9.4	3.6	1.6	6.1	2.6	0.3	3.3	1.0	5.9	4.6	7.1	1.3	2.4	3.6	4.4	1.3	3.1
Pet. & Coal Products	429005	0.7	2.3	1.3	0.6	2.3	1.3	*	*	*	1.4	2.4	3.1	1.1	1.7	1.7	*	*	1.3

* Less than .05

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WYOMING

LABOR FORCE TRENDS

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION OF WYOMING

RESEARCH & ANALYSIS SECTION

VOL. 18 NO. 12 DECEMBER 1981

NATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT CONTINUES UPWARD SPIRAL

The Nation's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose 0.5 percentage point in December to 8.9 percent, a full 2 percentage point gain since July. The number of unemployed people was almost 9.5 million, up almost ½ million since November and 2.0 million since July.

The December rise in unemployment was concentrated among adult men, whose jobless rate rose from 7.2 to 8.0 percent, a post-World War II record high. The rate for all white workers moved up to 7.8 percent and jobless rates for adult women (7.5 percent) and teenagers (21.7 percent) were little changed over the month.

Persons who lost their jobs as a result of permanent separation or layoff accounted for all of the December increase in unemployment. There was little change in the number of unemployed persons who voluntarily left their most recent job or entered the labor force in search of work. As is typical during economic downturns, job losers have comprised most of the rise in unemployment since the beginning of the current slump this past summer.

WYOMING UNEMPLOYMENT CONTINUES AT LESS THAN HALF THE NATIONAL LEVEL

At 3.7 percent, the statewide seasonally adjusted rate was the same as November and up just a bit from the 3.6 percent recorded in December of 1980. The number of unemployed in December tallied 10,222, not a substantial change from the 10,503 in November or the 9,821 in December 1980. While the number of unemployed has just about leveled out during the last two months of 1981, increased unemployment claims activities suggested the number of unemployed will be up sharply in January.

Although 1981 Annual Average data has yet to be released, it is estimated that the labor force grew at a rate of around 4 percent and unemployment averaged around 4.3 percent for the year. This compares to a U.S. average growth rate of less than 2 percent and an average annual unemployment rate of 7.6 percent.

The best barometer the potential Wyoming job hunter can watch is the nation's economy. As interest rates drop and the national economic pace increases, Wyoming's unemployment will decline and the labor force may once again climb to 1975-1979 growth rates of 7-9 percent. Until then, hard times may come to us all.

November's unadjusted unemployment rate for the state, along with Nebraska, ranked 49th nationally at 4.2 percent, slightly less than half the national rate. Oklahoma continues to rank lowest, at 3.8 percent. Michigan's rate continues highest, at 11.8 percent.

On a regional basis November's 4.2 percent rate compared to unemployment levels in Montana, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Nebraska and South Dakota of 6.7, 8.1, 6.8, 5.2, 4.2, and 4.8 percent.

MINING AND TRADE ACCOUNT FOR LABOR FORCE GAINS

The Wyoming December labor force, at 246,410, indicated a growth rate of 3 percent as compared to December 1980. Fourth Quarter 1981 labor force gains have just been 2.5 percent annually in the state, not much above the national fourth quarter gain of less than two percent. In December oil & gas extraction, up 2,800 annually, and trade which was up 2,600 employees were almost totally responsible for the fact that the statewide labor force is above last year's level. Manufacturing, transportation & public utilities, finance, insurance & real estate and services also registered employment gains.

Government and construction employment both registered substantial losses over-the-year, 6,200 workers combined. Further declines in government employment are likely with additional federal budget cuts.

AREA TRENDS

Campbell County, the Gillette area, led the state with an annual labor force gain of over 2,700, followed by Uinta, Natrona and Sweetwater counties, with gains of 1,898, 1,555 and 1,255 respectively. Uinta County, the Evanston area, continues to lead in the rate of gain, with 29 percent, followed by Campbell and Weston counties, with gains of 19 and 14 percent. Fremont and Platte counties continued to register the most substantial worker declines.

Sublette County had the state's lowest unemployment level of 1.9 percent, followed by Niobrara and Big Horn counties at 2.3 and 2.5 percent. Lincoln County, which continues to be plagued by construction and lumber layoffs, had the highest level of unemployment at 8.9 percent. Fremont and Platte counties followed with 6.2 and 6.1 percent.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

The highest industrial wages reported in Wyoming in December, according to our current employment survey, were in the mining of coal with an average weekly wage of $551.23, or almost $28,700 a year. For further detail see Table 5.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS - DECEMBER 1981

INDUSTRY	UNITED STATES	WYOMING
Manufacturing	$ 330.40	$ 317.18
Mining	466.82	450.14
Construction	410.69	I.N.A.
Trans. & Public Utilities	397.15	I.N.A.
Trade	193.20	I.N.A.
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	234.58	I.N.A.
Services	216.45	I.N.A.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1967=100)

ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	RENT	APPAREL	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
December 1981	281.5	277.8	305.2	216.5	190.5	289.8	310.2
Annual % Change	8.9	4.3	10.2	8.5	3.6	11.0	12.5

WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	RENT	APPAREL	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
December 1981	281.1	277.9	304.7	216.0	189.4	291.5	309.1
Annual % Change	8.8	3.8	10.0	8.3	3.6	11.3	11.3

HISTORICAL CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FEATURED

Included in this month's publication on page 6 is a historical chart on the movement of the CPI since 1967 for all urban consumers. Note that 1967 is the base year with an index of 100.

Table 1 .DICATORS

ITEM	NOV. 1981 1/	DEC. 1980 2/	Percent Change From A Month Ago	Percent Change From A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA				
Total Civilian Labor Force	246,410	248,411	239,296	- 0.8	3.0
Unemployment	10,222	10,503	9,821	- 2.7	4.1
Employed Labor Force	236,188	237,908	229,475	- 0.7	2.9
a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law) 3/	209,000	210,000	200,500	- 0.5	4.2
b. Agriculture 3/	10,654	11,971	10,852	- 11.[illegible]	- 1.8
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seas. Adjd.*	4.1% 3.7%*	4.2% 3.7%*	4.1% 3.6%*	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adjd.*	8.3% 8.9%*	7.9% 8.4%*	6.9% 7.4%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.)	2.3%	1.7%	2.0%	XXX	XXX
Seasonally Adjusted Insured Unempl.Rate (Wyo.)	1.9%	2.2%	1.7%	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (U.S.) 4/	N.A.	N.A.	3.7%	XXX	XXX
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 450.14	$ 459.26	$ 449.12	- 2.0	0.2
Average Weekly Hours	40.7	41.6	44.6	- 2.0	- 8.7
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 11.06	$ 11.04	$ 10.07	0.2	9.8
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Office	24,888	14,429	20,263	72.5	22.8
a. Initial	3,704	2,635	3,008	40.6	23.1
Weeks Compensated	20,679	11,346	15,653	82.3	32.1
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 2,805,168	$ 1,516,693	$ 1,936,921	85.0	44.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 135.65	$ 133.68	$ 123.74	1.5	9.6
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
New Applications Received During Month	3,207	N.A.	3,141	XXX	2.1
Non-Ag. Openings Received	2,095	N.A.	2,211	XXX	- 5.2
Non-Ag. Placements	1,949	N.A.	1,915	XXX	1.8
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 466.82	$ 458.32	$ 422.04	1.9	10.6
Average Weekly Hours	44.8	43.9	44.1	2.1	1.6
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 10.42	$ 10.44	$ 9.57	- 0.2	8.9
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1967=100	281.5	280.7	258.4	0.3	8.9
Commodity Prices, Wholesale 1967=100	295.9	295.5	280.8	0.1	5.4
Retail Prices of Food 1967=100	277.8	277.1	266.4	0.3	4.3

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Final. 3/ Not benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. 4/ Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provision.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

& UNEMPLOYMENT

Table 2

COUNTY	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	DEC 1981	NOV 1981	DEC 1980	% CHANGE NOV-DEC	% CHANGE DEC-DEC	DEC 1981	NOV 1981	DEC 1980	DEC 1981	NOV 1981	DEC 1980
Statewide	246,410	248,411	239,296	- 0.8	3.0	10,222	10,503	9,821	4.1	4.2	4.1
Albany	13,466	13,593	13,705	- 0.9	- 1.7	715	804	674	5.3	5.9	4.9
Big Horn	5,440	5,804	5,688	- 6.3	- 4.4	134	247	198	2.5	4.3	3.5
Campbell	17,597	17,566	14,851	0.2	18.5	614	692	594	3.5	3.9	4.0
Carbon	10,341	10,705	11,078	- 3.4	- 6.7	439	423	374	4.2	4.0	3.4
Converse	8,858	8,838	8,735	0.2	1.4	310	280	325	3.5	3.2	3.7
Crook	2,496	2,528	2,488	- 1.3	0.3	106	90	86	4.2	3.6	3.5
Fremont	17,498	18,033	18,749	- 3.0	- 6.7	1,086	1,148	959	6.2	6.4	5.1
Goshen	6,301	6,269	6,172	0.5	2.1	222	239	377	3.5	3.8	6.1
Hot Springs	2,651	2,591	2,693	2.3	- 1.6	73	61	60	2.8	2.4	2.2
Johnson	3,754	3,857	3,551	- 2.7	5.7	162	141	117	4.3	3.7	3.3
Laramie	32,864	33.174	31,780	- 0.9	3.4	1,603	1,550	1,378	4.9	4.7	4.3
Lincoln	5,564	5,816	4,956	- 4.3	12.3	493	442	301	8.9	7.6	6.1
Natrona	42,917	42,527	41,362	0.9	3.8	1,348	1,294	1,275	3.1	3.0	3.1
Niobrara	1.321	1,373	1,237	- 3.8	6.8	30	33	39	2.3	2.4	3.2
Park	10,685	10,863	10,257	- 1.6	4.2	325	330	326	3.0	3.0	3.2
Platte	4,870	5,044	6,277	- 3.4	- 22.4	296	286	493	6.1	5.7	7.9
Sheridan	10,376	10,540	10,746	- 1.6	- 3.4	502	490	609	4.8	4.6	5.7
Sublette	2,340	2,375	2,100	- 1.5	11.4	44	53	50	1.9	2.2	2.4
Sweetwater	23,489	23,904	22,234	- 1.7	5.6	881	1,027	785	3.8	4.3	3.5
Teton	6,733	6,370	6,200	5.7	8.6	374	427	391	5.6	6.7	6.3
Uinta	8,435	8,168	6,537	3.3	29.0	244	178	168	2.9	2.2	2.6
Washakie	4,890	4,904	4,809	0.3	1.7	126	153	145	2.6	3.1	3.0
Weston	3,526	3,573	3,092	- 1.3	14.0	96	117	97	2.7	3.3	3.1

U. S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, ALL URBAN
ALL ITEMS 1967=100

* Percentage increase from the previous year by month

** Percentage change from month to month

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN. AVG.	ANN. AVG. INCREASE (PERCENT)
1967	98.6	98.7	98.9	99.1	99.4	99.7	100.2	100.5	100.7	101.0	101.3	101.6	100.0	2.9
1968	102.0	102.3	102.8	103.1	103.4	104.0	104.5	104.8	105.1	105.7	106.1	106.4	104.2	4.2
1969	106.7	107.1	108.0	108.7	109.0	109.7	110.2	110.7	111.2	111.6	112.2	112.9	109.8	5.4
1970	113.3	113.9	114.5	115.2	115.7	116.3	116.7	116.9	117.5	118.1	118.5	119.1	116.3	5.9
1971	119.2	119.4	119.8	120.2	120.8	121.5	121.8	122.1	122.2	122.4	122.6	123.1	121.3	4.3
1972	123.2	123.8	124.0	124.3	124.7	125.0	125.5	125.7	126.2	126.6	126.9	127.3	125.3	3.3
1973	127.7	128.6	129.8	130.7	131.5	132.4	132.7	135.1	135.5	136.6	137.6	138.5	133.1	6.2
1974	139.7	141.5	143.1	143.9	145.5	146.9	148.0	149.9	151.7	153.0	154.3	155.4	147.7	11.0
1975	156.1	157.2	157.8	158.6	159.3	160.6	162.3	162.8	163.6	164.6	165.6	166.3	161.2	9.1
1976	166.7	167.1	167.5	168.2	169.2	170.1	171.1	171.9	172.6	173.3	173.8	174.3	170.5	5.8
1977	175.3	177.1	178.2	179.6	180.6	181.8	182.6	183.3	184.0	184.5	185.4	186.1	181.5	6.5
1978	187.2	188.4	189.8	191.5	193.3	195.3	196.7	197.8	199.3	200.9	202.0	202.9	195.4	7.7
1979	204.7	207.1	209.1	211.5	214.1	216.6	218.9	221.1	223.4	225.4	227.5	229.9	217.4	11.3
1980	233.2	236.4	239.8	242.5	244.9	247.6	247.8	249.4	251.7	253.9	256.2	258.4	246.8	13.5
1981	260.5	263.2	265.1	266.8	269.0	271.3	274.4	276.5	279.3	279.9	280.7	281.5	272.4	10.4
*	11.7	11.3	10.6	10.0	9.8	9.6	10.7	10.9	11.0	10.2	9.6	8.9		
**	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.3		

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING 1/
(Prepared in Cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

Table 3

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In Thousands)			% Change on Total Emp.	
	DEC. 1981 2/	NOV. 1981 3/	DEC. 1980	NOV. 1981 to DEC. 1981	DEC. 1980 to DEC. 1981
	Total	Total	Total		
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	214.3	216.2	213.4	- 0.9	0.4
Manufacturing	10.5	10.6	10.0	- 0.9	5.0
Durable Goods	4.7	4.7	4.2	0.0	11.9
Lumber & Wood Products	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Other Durable Goods	3.3	3.3	2.8	0.0	17.9
Nondurable Goods	5.8	5.9	5.8	- 1.7	0.0
Food & Kindred Products	1.6	1.7	1.7	- 5.9	- 5.9
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Other Nondurables	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0	4.3
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	203.8	205.6	203.4	- 0.9	0.2
Mining	39.4	39.3	36.6	0.3	7.7
Metal Mining	4.8	4.8	5.4	0.0	- 11.1
Bit. Coal, Quarrying & Nonmetallic Mining	11.8	11.7	11.2	0.9	5.4
Oil & Gas Extraction	22.8	22.8	20.0	0.0	14.0
Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas	4.2	4.4	4.1	- 4.5	2.4
Oil Field Services	18.6	18.4	15.9	1.1	17.0
Contract Construction	17.0	18.5	20.0	- 8.1	- 15.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	17.8	17.7 4/	17.4	0.6	2.3
Railroad Transportation	4.1	4.1	4.2	0.0	- 2.4
Transportation except Railroads	6.8	6.7	6.3	1.5	7.9
Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv.	6.9	6.9	6.9	0.0	0.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	49.8	59.7	47.2	0.2	5.5
Wholesale Trade	10.5	10.6	10.2	- 0.9	2.9
Retail Trade	39.3	39.1	37.0	0.5	6.2
Ret. Gen. Mdse., App. & Access. Stores	5.5	5.2	5.6	5.8	- 1.8
Food Stores	5.3	5.3	4.8	0.0	10.4
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	6.2	6.2	6.3	0.0	- 1.6
Eating & Drinking Places	14.9	15.0	12.5	- 0.7	19.2
Other Retail Trade	7.4	7.4	7.8	0.0	- 5.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7.5	7.5	7.4	0.0	1.4

(See Footnotes End of Table)

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING 1/
(Prepared in Cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

Table 3 (Cont'd.)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In Thousands)			% Change on Total Emp.	
	DEC. 1981 2/ Total	NOV. 1981 3/ Total	DEC. 1980 Total	NOV. 1981 to DEC. 1981	DEC. 1980 to DEC. 1981
Services	30.2	30.1	29.5	0.3	2.4
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	5.4	5.4	5.8	0.0	- 6.9
Personal Services	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Medical & Other Health Services	5.5	5.5	5.4	0.0	1.9
Other Service	17.7	17.6	16.7	0.6	6.0
Government	42.1	42.8	45.3	- 1.6	- 7.1
Federal Government	6.5	7.0	7.0	- 7.1	- 7.1
State & Local Government	35.6	35.8	38.3	- 0.6	- 7.0
State Government	12.2	12.4	12.1	- 1.6	0.8
Local Government	23.4	23.4	26.2	0.0	- 10.7
CASPER (Natrona County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	41.1	41.0	40.8	0.2	0.7
Manufacturing	2.1	2.1	1.9	0.0	10.5
Durable Goods	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.0	25.0
Nondurable Goods	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Other Nondurables	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	39.0	38.9	38.9	0.3	0.3
Mining	7.8	7.9	7.8	- 1.3	0.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	7.0	7.1	6.8	- 1.4	2.9
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.0	- 20.0
Contract Construction	3.0	3.4	3.4	- 11.8	- 11.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	2.9	2.9	2.8	0.0	3.6
Wholesale & Retail Trade	11.2	10.8	12.0	3.7	- 6.7
Wholesale Trade	4.3	4.2	4.6	2.4	- 6.5
Retail Trade	6.9	6.6	7.4	4.5	- 6.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.0	5.9
Services	5.8	5.8	5.6	0.0	3.6
Government	6.5	6.3	5.6	3.2	16.1
Federal Government	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.0	- 11.1
State & Local Government	5.7	5.5	4.7	3.6	21.3

(See Footnotes End of Table)

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING 1/
(Prepared in Cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

Table 3 (Cont'd.)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In Thousands)			% Change on Total Emp.	
	DEC. 1981 2/ Total	NOV. 1981 3/ Total	DEC. 1980 Total	NOV. 1981 to DEC. 1981	DEC. 1980 to DEC. 1981
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	30.4	30.9	30.9	- 1.6	- 1.6
Manufacturing	1.3	1.4	1.6	- 7.1	- 18.8
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	29.1	29.5	29.3	- 1.4	- 0.7
Contract Construction	1.6	1.7	2.2	- 5.9	- 27.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	4.1	4.4	4.6	- 6.8	- 10.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7.4	7.3	7.2	1.4	2.8
Wholesale Trade	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	6.4	6.3	6.2	1.6	3.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.6	1.5	1.6	6.7	0.0
Services & Miscellaneous	5.5	5.7	4.8	- 3.5	14.6
Government	8.9	8.9	8.9	0.0	0.0
Federal Government	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
State & Local Government	6.6	6.6	6.6	0.0	0.0

1/ Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag. establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded.
2/ Subject to revision.
3/ Revised figures.
4/ Railroad-Benchmark Adjusted

AVERAGE NON-FARM HOURS AND EARNINGS FOR PRODUCTION WORKERS IN WYOMING 1/

(Prepared in Cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

Table 4

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	DEC. 1981 2/	NOV. 1981 3/	DEC. 1980	DEC. 1981 2/	NOV. 1981 3/	DEC. 1980	DEC. 1981 2/	NOV. 1981 3/	DEC. 1980
Manufacturing	$ 317.18	$ 313.95	$ 279.97	40.2	39.0	39.6	$ 7.89	$ 8.05	$ 7.07
Mining	450.14	459.26	449.12	40.7	41.6	44.6	11.06	11.04	10.07
Metal Mining	476.58	472.92	502.22	38.0	38.2	43.9	12.22	12.38	11.44
Bit. Coal, Quarrying, Etc.	551.23	583.85	540.57	39.8	42.4	44.2	13.85	13.77	12.23
Oil & Gas Extraction	397.99	397.63	386.59	41.5	41.9	44.9	9.59	9.49	8.61
Crude Pet. & Nat. Gas	486.33	481.60	440.84	42.4	43.0	42.8	11.47	11.20	10.30
Oil & Gas Field Services	383.68	384.89	383.00	41.3	41.7	46.2	9.29	9.23	8.29

1/ Estimates include all full and part-time wage, salary, production and non-supervisory workers in non-agricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded.

2/ Subject to revision.

3/ Revised figures.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Manpower Administration

MONTHLY REPORT ON LABOR TURNOVER RATES
(per 100 employees)

Sheet 1 of 1 sheets

For (current month and year)	State (name)	(code)	Area (name)	(code)	Transmittal date
DECEMBER 1981	WYOMING	56	STATEWIDE	0000	JANUARY 15, 1982

1. By the 15th of the second month following the reference month, the State office should forward one copy of this form to the following: (1) BLS Washington (see Labor Turnover Statistics Manual for address to be used for mailing), (2) MA Washington, (3) BLS regional office, and (4) MA regional office.
2. Enter the name of the State and area and their respective identifying codes in the spaces provided. Specify the current month to which the data pertain.
3. Enter the published industry title and the appropriate BLS series code. Round rates to the nearest tenth. Use reverse side for comments.

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY		ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
		TOTAL			NEW HIRES			RECALLS			TOTAL			QUITS			LAYOFFS		
TITLE	SERIES CODE	Current Mo. 12 19 81	Prev. Mo. 11 19 81	Year Ago Mo. 12 19 80	Current Mo. 12 19 81	Prev. Mo. 11 19 81	Year Ago Mo. 12 19 80	Current Mo. 12 19 81	Prev. Mo. 11 19 81	Year Ago Mo. 12 19 80	Current Mo. 12 19 81	Prev. Mo. 11 19 81	Year Ago Mo. 12 19 80	Current Mo. 12 19 81	Prev. Mo. 11 19 81	Year Ago Mo. 12 19 80	Current Mo. 12 19 81	Prev. Mo. 11 19 81	Year Ago Mo. 12 19 80
Mining	100005	2.9	6.0	8.4	2.8	5.3	8.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	7.4	7.4	6.5	5.6	5.8	5.2	0.8	0.4	0.5
Crude Pet. & Natural Gas	113125	1.0	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.5	*	*	*	2.6	0.6	1.4	1.9	0.3	1.0	0.1	*	*
Manufacturing	300005	1.2	3.0	3.9	0.8	2.6	3.1	0.3	0.2	0.8	4.9	23.9	5.0	1.9	2.6	2.7	2.8	20.7	1.6
Non-Durable Goods	400015	1.4	2.1	3.4	1.0	1.6	2.6	0.2	0.4	0.8	2.5	6.2	3.5	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.4	4.6	2.3
Pet. & Coal Products	429005	0.7	0.7	1.8	0.5	0.6	1.7	0.2	*	0.1	2.8	1.4	2.5	2.3	1.1	0.5	*	*	0.5

* Less than .05%

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WYOMING

LABOR FORCE TRENDS

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION OF WYOMING

RESEARCH & ANALYSIS SECTION

VOL. 19 NO. 1 FIRST QUARTER 1982

LABOR FORCE TRENDS NOW PUBLISHED QUARTERLY

Within the Research & Analysis Section of the Wyoming Employment Security Commission, staff reductions and other budgetary restrictions are forcing us to make several changes. One of the most obvious is changing the current monthly Labor Force Trends into a quarterly publication. The new quarterly publication will be essentially the same as the monthly issue, containing three months of information. The monthly press release will continue to be mailed to the various news media. Information, other than that which is included in the monthly press release, will only be available upon publication of and release of the revised quarterly publication.

We apologize for any inconvenience this may cause users of the Labor Force Trends, and hope the revised quarterly publication will provide the necessary data the user may need.

NATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT CONTINUES UPWARD SPIRAL

The Nation's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose 1.4 percentage point in the First Quarter 1982 as compared to the same quarter in 1981. In fact the March rate of 9.0 percent equaled the rate of May 1975. Additionally the number of unemployed people in March was almost 10 million, up over ½ million since January and was 2 million above last July's level.

The March rise in unemployment occurred among adult men and women whose jobless rates were identical at 7.9 percent. The rate for men equaled last December's high, while that for women was still a bit below 1975 levels. In fact virtually all categories of workers had increased joblessness over the month. All of the March monthly increase was among job losers, most of whom were permanently terminated from their jobs. In March job losers accounted for over 57 percent of all the unemployed.

The number of persons out of work for 15 weeks or more increased by 230,000 over the month and the average duration of unemployment was almost unchanged at 14 weeks. THE APRIL U.S. RATE JUMPED TO 9.4 PERCENT, A POST WORLD WAR II RECORD.

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT TRENDS UNSEASONAL IN FIRST QUARTER

Wyoming's unemployment rate for the First Quarter 1982 was up 0.2 percentage point, at 4.9 percent compared to the first quarter of last year. This compares to the U.S. seasonally unadjusted rate of 9.5 percent. First quarter unemployment on a month-to-month basis, however, reveals a disturbing trend. While January and

February rates, at 5.0 and 4.8 percent, appeared to follow seasonal patterns March was a surprise. The March rate, at 4.9 percent represented an unseasonal gain. Historically, March should have dropped around one-half percentage point from February. The seasonally adjusted rate rose from 4.2 percent in February to 4.6 percent in March. Additionally, it appears that this unseasonal trend will continue into the Second Quarter as unemployment claims activities suggest unemployment will continue to escalate sharply in April.

Like the nation, job layoffs are responsible for the bulk of the unemployed in 1982. Job losers have continued to increase in number through April and better times are not forecast for the current unemployed in Wyoming.

MARCH HAS HIGHEST UNEMPLOYED SINCE 1963

March had the largest number of unemployed at over 12,300, in the state in almost 20 years. If you think things now lets step back in history to March, 1963. Almost 14,000 Wyomingites were unemployed and the rate was in excess of 10 percent. This was almost double the national rate. Outmigration was so severe that the labor force that year, at 145,000, went down annually for four consecutive years to 134,000 in 1967. Not until 1971 did the labor force return to over 145,000.

THE GOOD NEWS

In spite of all this bad news the fact still remains that Cowboy State unemployment continues to rank comparatively low among the states, an amazing statistic when you consider the fact that March unemployment, at over 12,300 is over double what it was three years ago. In addition Wyoming Job Service records indicate there were almost 6 applicants for each job opening listed in March. Nevertheless in 1981 Oklahoma had the nations lowest unemployment, at 3.6 percent, followed by Wyoming and Nebraska with 4.1 percent and Kansas had 4.2 percent. The U.S. rate in 1981 was 7.6 percent. Wyoming had the lowest unemployment level in the nation in 1979 and 1980 at 2.8 and 4.0 percent.

STATE COVERED WAGE EARNERS AVERAGE $17,100

Employer contributions data, recently compiled for the third quarter of 1981, indicate a statewide average weekly wage of $329, or $17,100 a year. This is for over 17,000 firms employing over 217,000 Wyoming workers covered by the expanded 1978 unemployment insurance law. This quarterly wage is up 10.8 percent from the $297 average weekly wage recorded during the third quarter of 1980. The National Consumer Price Index was up 10.9 percent annually during the same time frame. It would appear that the average Wyoming worker is pacing the national inflation rate.

On an area basis covered workers in Campbell County averaged $439 a week, or over $22,800 a year in wages. Following are Sweetwater, $413 a week and Natrona, Converse, Carbon and Lincoln counties with wages of $368, $366, $346 and $342 a week. Teton County had the lowest average weekly wage of $199 followed by Goshen and Niobrara with $204 and $208. The highest paying jobs within an industrial sector were trona miners at $621 a week or $32,300 a year. Generally speaking the higher wages are located in those areas of the state where employment is concentrated in the mining industry. On the other side of the coin, counties that have an agricultural or trade and services orientated economy tend to have the lower wages.

1980 WYOMING STATE COVERED WAGES RANKED 5TH IN NATION

If the third quarter 1981 weekly wages sounded high, its because they are. In fact in 1980 Wyoming ranked 5th among the states with a $298 average weekly wage, or $15,500 a year. Alaska was highest at $450 a week, followed by Michigan, New York and Illinois. The average weekly wage for all states was $273. For more detail see the graph on page 17.

WYOMING PER CAPITA INCOME CONTINUES TO RANK FIFTH

Recent statistics released by the U.S. Commerce Department indicated that in 1981 the Wyoming per capita income, up 8.3 percent, continued to rank the highest in the rocky mountain area and 5th among the states at $11,780. This compares to a ranking of 14th in 1976, 12th in 1977, 7th in 1978 and 1979, and 5th in 1980. Alaska had the highest per capita income, at $14,190, and Mississippi had the lowest at $7,256.

Per capita income consists of not only wage and salary disbursements (payroll income) but supplemental earnings, proprietors income, rental income, dividends, interest, and government and business payments.

MINING SPEARHEADS CURRENT LABOR FORCE GROWTH

Surprisingly, the state's labor force still indicates progressive growth, a 4.5 percent annual gain during the first quarter 1982, approximately triple that of the nation. The March, 1982, labor force was estimated at almost 254,000. Growth is down from the 7-9 percent range recorded from 1974 through 1979. Since the summer of 1980 approximately 8-10 thousand individuals have been layed off in construction, uranium, coal, lumber, refinery, off-road machinery and the oil & gas service industries.

In the first quarter of the year in the major industries oil & gas, primarily the service industry, still indicates substantial annual growth although not of the level of years past. Manufacturing, retail trade and services continue to indicate small employment gains. Construction, wholesale trade, finance, insurance & real estate and government all indicate employment declines. For more detail see Table 3.

AREA TRENDS

Boom towns continue to be alive and well in Wyoming. Geographic areas are a mixed bag with some counties indicating labor force declines, others are stable with slight gains, and still others continue to indicate high growth rates. In March, 1982, Campbell County continued to lead the state in labor force growth, with an annual gain of almost 3,500, followed by Sweetwater, Natrona and Uinta counties with gains of 2,404, 2,327 and 1,769 respectively. Uinta County continues to lead in the rate of gain with 24 percent, followed by Campbell and Weston counties, with gains of 21 and 12 percent. Platte County continued with the most substantial worker decline.

Sublette County had the state's lowest unemployment level of 2.2 percent, followed by Uinta and Park counties at 2.9 and 3.1 percent. Lincoln County continued to have the highest county unemployment level at 9.8 percent. Albany County followed, with 7.7 percent, and Teton had 7.5 percent.

WYOMING'S 1981 LABOR FORCE BENCHMARKED TO SPECIAL SURVEY

The 1981 Wyoming labor force information was recently adjusted, or benchmarked, to agree with data obtained by the Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS is conducted monthly by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), in which a cross section of each state and the nation is interviewed in a monthly household survey. Wyoming's sample consists of over 700 households. Questions asked in this study apply to all persons 16 years of age or over and primarily covers employment and unemployment. In addition, county data is revised with covered employment statistics which are unavailable when preliminary or current labor force estimates are computed. These adjustments are necessary to make monthly estimates as accurate as possible and consistent from state to state and with national estimates.

Monthly labor force, employment and unemployment estimates are prepared by the Research & Analysis Section of the Wyoming Employment Security Commission under a Federal-State cooperative program in which the concepts, definitions and technical procedures established by the BLS are used. These estimates consist of unemployment and related data derived from the administrative statistics of the State Unemployment Insurance Program as well as contribution employment data submitted by employers covered by the Wyoming State UI Law. Additional employment data is obtained from employers participating in the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program administered by this agency.

Listed below are the annual averages for 1978-1981 as determined by the CPS. Survey results are rounded to the nearest thousand.

	1978	1979	1980	1981
Civilian Labor Force	210,000	224,000	235,000	250,000
Employment	203,000	217,000	226,000	240,000
Unemployment	7,000	6,000	9,000	10,000
Unemployment Rate	3.3%	2.8%	4.0%	4.1%

HOURS AND EARNINGS

The highest industrial wages reported in Wyoming at the end of the first quarter, according to our current employment survey, were in the mining of coal with an average weekly wage of $591.51, or almost $30,800 a year. For further detail see Table 4.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS - MARCH 1982

INDUSTRY	UNITED STATES	WYOMING
Manufacturing	$ 327.27	$ 323.26
Mining	465.78	474.18
Construction	413.61	I.N.A.
Trans. & Public Utilities	394.45	I.N.A.
Trade	193.73	I.N.A.
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	240.37	I.N.A.
Services	220.32	I.N.A.

U. S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1967=100)

ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	RENT	APPAREL	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
March 1982	283.1	283.0	306.7	219.6	191.1	285.1	318.8
Annual % Change	6.8	4.0	8.5	8.2	3.2	4.2	12.0

WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	RENT	APPAREL	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
March 1982	282.5	283.1	306.2	219.1	190.5	286.6	317.4
Annual % Change	6.5	3.9	8.5	8.1	3.4	4.4	10.6

DENVER

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - MARCH 1982

	ALL URBAN CONSUMERS (CPI-U)			WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (CPI-W)		
	INDEX 1967=100	Percent Change From 2 Months Ago	Percent Change From 1 Year Ago	INDEX 1967=100	Percent Change From 2 Months Ago	Percent Change From 1 Year Ago
ALL ITEMS	309.2	1.2	9.9	315.0	1.4	10.2
FOOD AND BEVERAGES	257.2	0.8	4.0	265.7	0.6	4.4
Food	264.2	0.7	3.8	273.4	0.5	4.4
Food at home	258.1	1.0	3.4	261.0	0.7	3.4
Cereals & bakery products	276.1	1.7	11.6	256.8	1.7	7.0
Meats, poultry, fish, & eggs	231.5	2.5	4.3	228.7	2.3	4.6
Dairy products	250.4	0.5	1.3	252.1	0.4	2.0
Fruits and vegetables	251.6	0.1	4.1	268.1	-1.7	6.1
Other foods at home	314.8	0.2	0	329.2	0.2	0.3
Food away from home	283.4	0	4.6	308.9	0	6.5
Alcoholic beverages	220.7	1.7	6.5	223.4	2.0	5.6
HOUSING	375.5	1.9	14.0	381.8	2.1	14.5
Shelter	442.7	3.2	15.6	450.3	3.4	16.1
Rent (residential)	225.3	3.8	13.0	225.3	3.8	13.0
Other rental costs	358.5	0.5	13.3	350.5	0.8	13.2
Homeownership	508.4	3.1	16.0	521.0	3.3	16.7
Fuel and other utilities	313.8	-3.5	14.0	312.9	-3.5	13.9
Fuels	463.4	-4.7	17.7	460.7	-4.7	17.4
Fuel oil, coal, & bottled gas*	131.4	-4.5	-2.4	131.5	-4.5	-2.3
Gas (piped) & electricity	470.1	-4.7	18.3	470.2	-4.7	18.3
Household furnishings & operation	234.3	-1.3	5.0	234.8	-1.1	4.9
APPAREL AND UPKEEP	191.0	5.4	5.3	217.9	5.8	8.2
Men's & boys' apparel	206.6	2.0	3.9	208.8	1.9	6.5
Women's & girls' apparel	167.5	9.3	3.3	211.0	8.9	8.0
Footwear	182.3	-0.7	8.8	181.2	-0.5	8.1
TRANSPORTATION	283.2	-0.6	4.8	287.5	-0.3	5.7
Private transportation	281.1	-0.7	4.5	286.9	-0.3	5.4
Public transportation	320.8	0.2	9.0	304.8	0.2	12.8
MEDICAL CARE	297.5	0.9	12.0	293.1	1.0	10.4
Medical care services	325.5	0.7	11.5	318.4	0.8	9.4
ENTERTAINMENT	241.9	-1.5	5.0	224.6	-2.4	-1.2
OTHER GOODS AND SERVICES	260.1	1.5	9.6	258.8	2.0	10.2
ALL ITEMS (1957-59=100)						
ALL ITEMS (1964=100)	329.3			335.4		

* January 1978=100

THE WYOMING JOB MARKET

Over the last few years, much publicity has been given to the phenomenal growth rate of Wyoming's labor force by various media ranging from television to magazines. As the effects of the current recession spread throughout the nation, rumors persist that Wyoming is still a land of golden opportunity. The truth is that Wyoming has also been hit with hard times.

The Wyoming unemployment rate for 1981 of 4.1 percent was the second lowest in the nation. Around half the national rate of 7.6 percent, this sounds fairly impressive, but it fails to tell the observer that the number of unemployed in March 1982, at 12,300, is the largest number of jobseekers in the state in almost 20 years.

THE FACTS

- -- A number of plans for large construction projects are in limbo due to high interest rates and questionable federal financial assistance.
- -- Operating mines have cut back work forces due to depressed market conditions or have placed a freeze on any new hiring. These layed off workers will be the first to be rehired.
- -- Job opportunities exist in unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled positions, but available local workers have been able to fill most if not all of these jobs as openings become available.
- -- The general cost of living and the oftentimes scarce housing are expensive. Apartment rentals generally start at $500 per month.
- -- Delays of one month or more to find an adequate paying job require a large cash outlay in order to survive.
- -- Wyoming winters can be severe. High winds are common during the winter and spring seasons, winter sub-zero temperatures may last for weeks, and annual snowfall that exceeds 100 inches is common in many areas of the state.

While many industry and government officials have forecast a turnabout in the economy during the coming months, potential Wyoming job hunters should be prepared for many difficulties. Before coming to Wyoming, it would be beneficial to: 1. have a definite place to stay with friends or family, 2. have a firm job offer in advance, or 3. have adequate financial resources for an expensive and lengthy wait.

The best barometer the potential Wyoming job hunter can watch is the nation's economy. As interest rates drop and the nation's economic pace quickens, Wyoming's annual labor force growth rate may once again climb to levels of previous years. Until then, hard times may come to us all.

WORK RELATED INJURIES AND AGE

Some of our long-standing ideas about the probability of older workers getting injured on the job are being refuted, according to the Wyoming Employment Security Commission's Executive Director, Mudo Jurovich.

He explained that some startling new facts regarding our nation's older workers were revealed in a recently completed study conducted by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

In the study, the BLS analyzed records of over one million individuals in 30 states and found that occupational injuries apparently decline steadily with age. It was also noted that although average indemnity compensation and medical payments for injuries increased with age, total costs for injured workers age 55 and over were lower, due to significantly fewer cases occurring among older workers. The study indicated the frequency of occupational injuries declines steadily up to age 64, then drops even more sharply for workers over age 65.

"Of course, older workers do get hurt," Jurovich said, "generally in the same sort of accidents common to all, but there are some notable differences that seem to reflect physical declines due to age." Declining bodily coordination among older workers seems to contribute to larger numbers of injuries from falls on work surfaces. Also, traumatic injuries to older workers are more apt to result in a fractured bone than it would if the same blow occurred to a younger worker, and would result in more severe injuries and higher costs.

The largest proportion of work-related injuries to employees age 16 and over, 30.3 percent, occurred to those aged 25 to 34. This same group also contained the largest number of workers--26.4 percent. Based on the ratio of work injuries to the number of workers, work-injury rates were apparently highest for workers age 20 to 24 and were lowest for those age 65 and over. More than 40 percent of injuries to those under age 35 took place among those in the first year of employment. Rather surprisingly, even for older workers, the study indicated the proportion of first year injuries is higher than for any other year of service and each succeeding year of service accounts for a lower percentage of injuries. This suggests that training for <u>all</u> new workers should be encouraged, to reduce injuries in the workplace, the director noted.

Among older workers, the study showed that more severe cases, fatalities and permanent disabilities occurred more frequently than among younger workers. On the other hand, temporary disabilities were more frequent among younger workers.

Average indemnity and medical costs related to occupational injuries seem to increase with age, according to the study. Indemnity compensation for workers age 16 or 17 averaged $593 per occurrence, compared to $1,637 for those 65 and over. For these same age groups, medical costs ranged from $318 to $609. However, total costs for workers age 55 and over were lower, since significantly fewer cases occur in this age group.

For all workers, the most prevalent types of injuries were sprains, strains, lacerations, contusions, bruises, fractures and burns, accounting for more than 75 percent of all accidents. Fractures, hernias and heart attacks were markedly more frequent among older workers.

Back injuries were blamed for one out of every five injuries and teenagers and workers 65 and over suffered back problems less frequently than all other groups of workers.

The study stated that work surfaces accounted for the largest percentage of injuries among workers age 35 and over, with the percentage increasing for older workers, up to 28 percent. Injuries connected with nonpower hand tools was much higher for younger workers (13 percent), much lower for workers age 65 and over (three percent).

For teenage workers, being struck or being caught in, under, or between things accounted for 50 percent of their injuries. But the percentage declined steadily for older workers. Falls, particularly those on the same level, became increasingly numerous with age. For workers 65 and over, falls caused almost one-third of the injuries, compared with about 13 percent for teenagers.

WYOMING IN RECESSION ?

Prepared by: Bill Ochs
Statistical Analyst I

According to the Merriam-Webster Dictionary, a recession is "a period of reduced economic activity". Methods of measuring a recession vary with the economist from two consecutive quarterly declines in the Gross National Product (GNP) to an unemployment rate over 6.0% or 7.0%. Since neither can be applied to Wyoming's current and smaller economic scene, the question arises as to whether or not there is a gauge sensitive to changes in Wyoming's economy which may be used.

The purpose of this article is to examine three different measurements which may be indicative of changes in Wyoming's economic climate. The first is the seasonally adjusted labor force and number of unemployed. The second is the unadjusted labor force and number of unemployed. The third is the activities at Wyoming Job Service Centers.

One of the many numbers which appears in the Wyoming Labor Force Trends is the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate. Seasonally adjusted means that by statistically modifying labor force and unemployment figures, compensation will be made for predicable fluctuations which recur yearly. In theory, the seasonally adjusted labor force, in an area with no growth and no declines, would be represented on a line graph by a line going straight across the page. Unpredictable fluctuations such as rapid periods of growth or decline would alter the line accordingly.

The two graphs on the following page show the seasonally adjusted total Wyoming labor force and number of unemployed. The black bars at the base of each graph indicate the generally recognized periods of national recession. As may be seen on the seasonally adjusted labor force graph, the 1974-75 recession had little effect on Wyoming's growth. The 1980 recession had a slightly greater impact as the seasonally adjusted labor force shows a decline through the period. The rather large decline both prior to and at the beginning of the 1981 recessionary period appears to be strongly correlated to the national recession. The strong growth experienced over the eight year time span shown is apparent in the generally upward slope of the line.

A look at the seasonally adjusted number of unemployed also shows some interesting effects of recession. While the number of unemployed remained low during the first portion of the 1974-75 recession, it jumped considerably during the final months. This number did not drop substantially until 1979. Immediately preceding the 1980 recession, the seasonally adjusted number of unemployed again jumped considerably, surpassing previous high points before showing a slight decline. As the seasonally adjusted labor force was dropping prior to the 1981 recession beginning, the seasonally adjusted number of unemployed again jumped to a new high point before settling down to end of 1980 levels. With the new year, the seasonally adjusted number of unemployed has once again jumped to the high levels obtained in early 1981.

One of the most frequently used numbers in pointing out how well Wyoming's economy fares is the unadjusted annual average total labor force. The following table shows why:

WYOMING ANNUAL AVERAGE LABOR FORCE

Year	Total Labor Force	Growth Rate - % Change	
1979	224,000		
1980	235,000	1979 to 1980	4.9%
1981	250,000	1980 to 1981	6.4%

While the nation had a labor force growth of less than 2.0% per year during the 1979-81 time period, Wyoming experienced a labor force growth rate averaging above 5.0% per year during the period. It would be difficult to argue that this is not an impressive growth rate. The following table looks at the unadjusted annual average total number of unemployed for the same time periods:

WYOMING ANNUAL AVERAGE TOTAL UNEMPLOYED

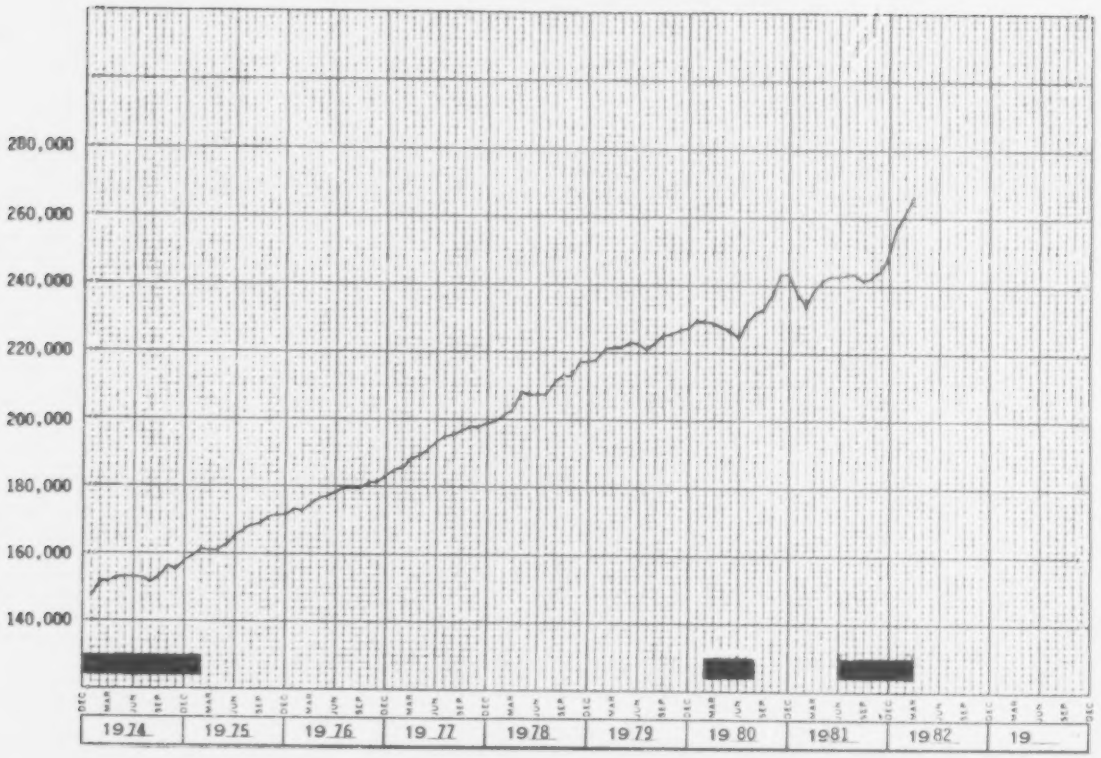
Year	Total Unemployed	Growth Rate - % Change	
1979	6,000		
1980	9,000	1979 to 1980	50.0%
1981	10,000	1980 to 1981	11.1%

While the annual average labor force jumped over eleven percent during the two years, the number of unemployed jumped by over sixty percent. Strange that the impressive growth rate in the total number on unemployed has received little if any attention. It would appear that the saturation point of worker supply and demand may have been surpassed. Yet this fact is frequently overlooked by those who point to the annual labor force as the prime indicator.

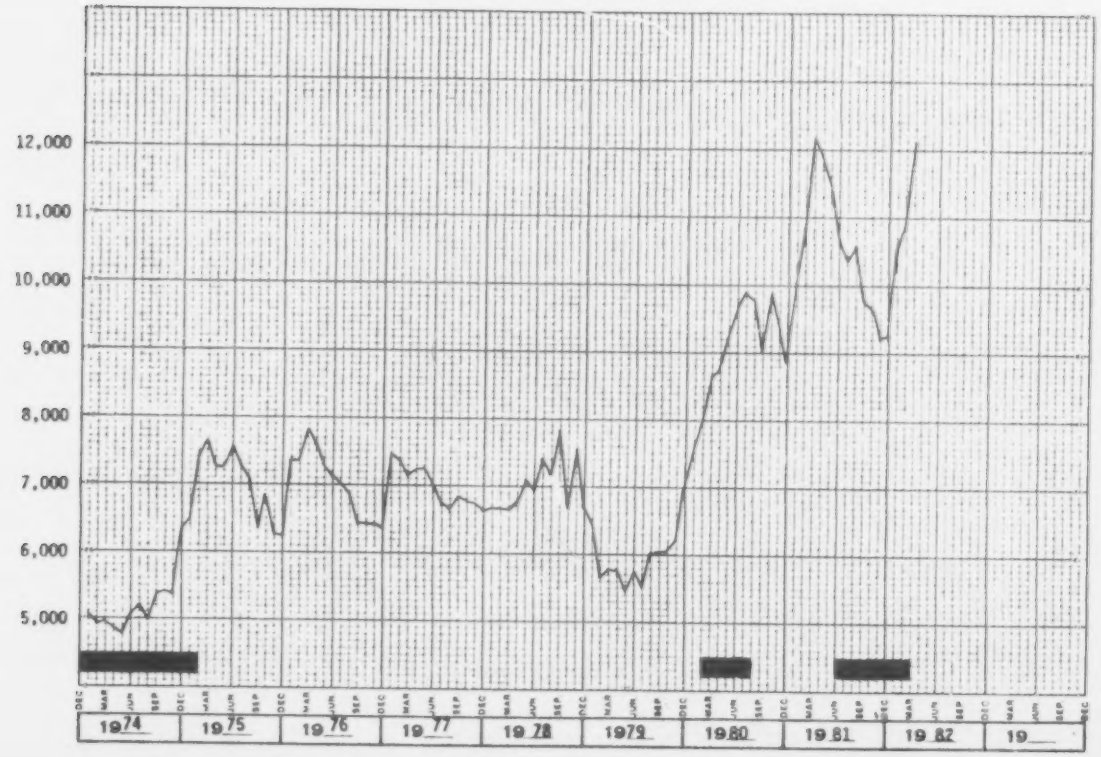
The final measurement to be examined is the activities at Wyoming Job Service Centers. The points plotted on the graph on the following page represent the three month cumulative total number of job openings received and filled and the number of applicants registered at the end of each three month period. Unlike the seasonally adjusted graphs, this graph is not adjusted and both predicable and unpredictable fluctuations are readily visible. While the effects of recession may be negligible from viewing the graph, it is readily apparent that the number of active file applicants is at its highest level of the last several years. Noting that the number of job openings received is a three month cumulative total, it would appear that in March 1982, there were over 15,000 available applicants for just over 2,000 job openings. This increase in the number of applicants has occurred during the same time period that federal budget reductions have closed two Wyoming Job Service local offices and reduced statewide Job Service staff by approximately 40 positions.

Is Wyoming in a period of recession? The seasonally adjusted total labor force leveled off in 1981 but has once again begun to increase. The unadjusted annual average labor force for 1981 rose by over six percent from 1980 levels, actually showing a decrease from the seven and eight percent gains of the mid-1970's.

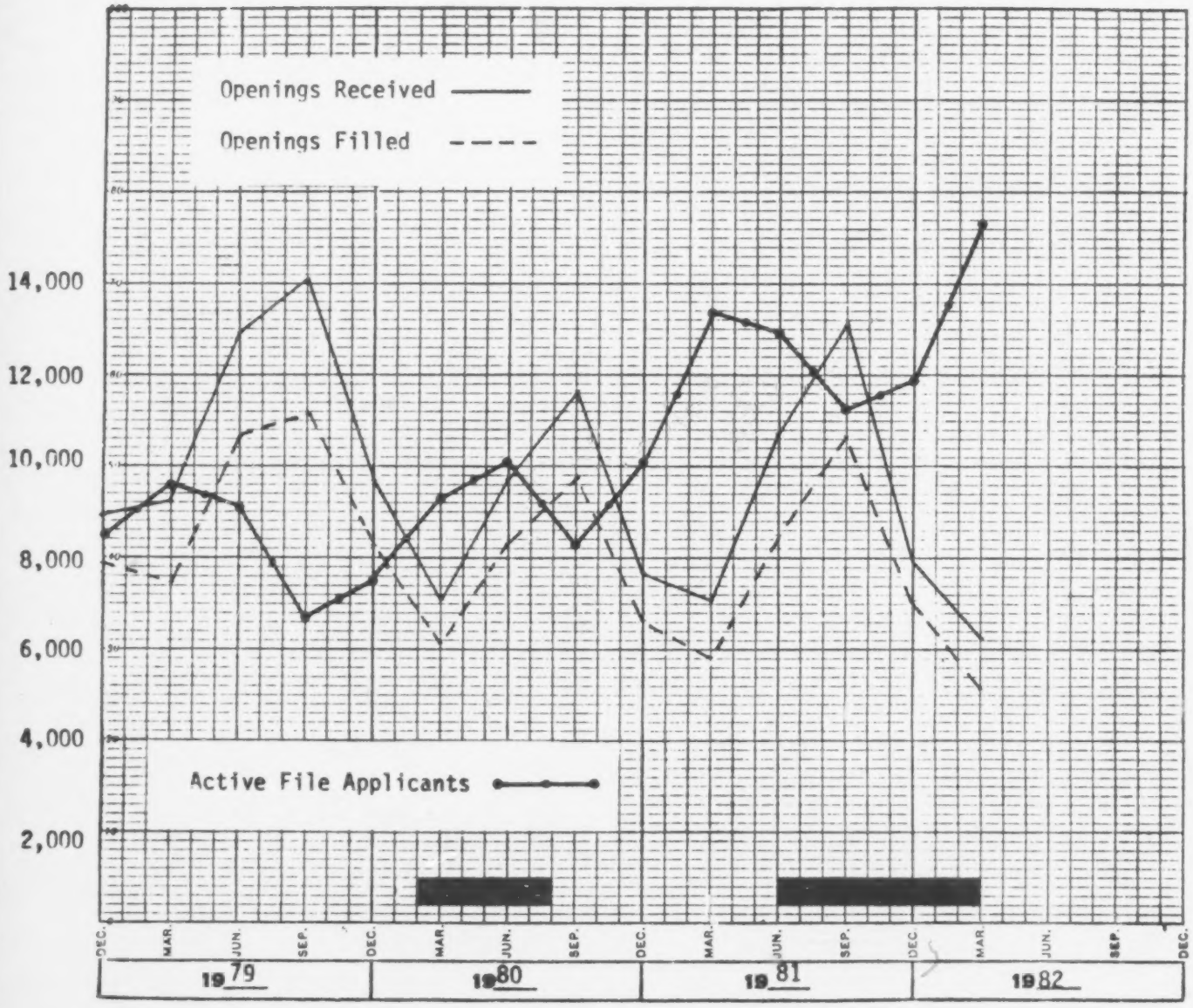
WYOMING'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
TOTAL LABOR FORCE



WYOMING'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED TOTAL
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED WORKERS



WYOMING JOB SERVICE CENTER ACTIVITIES
JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED & FILLED 1/
AND NUMBER OF ACTIVE FILE APPLICANTS 2/



1/ Total cumulative number of job openings received and filled during the three month period ending on the last day of the month shown.

2/ Total number of active file applicants registered on the last day of the month shown.

Source: Employment Security Automated Reporting System

Prepared by: W.E.S.C. Research & Analysis Section

Both unadjusted and adjusted total number of unemployed workers have risen significantly during the past two years. The number of active file applicants at Job Service Centers appears to have reached a higher level than in prior years. Furthermore, there are a number of factors which this article has not looked at which deserve brief mention including the fact that a number of operating mines have cut back work forces due to depressed market conditions or have placed freezes on any new hiring. Several refineries in the state are preparing to close down while drilling operations are slowing and rigs are being stacked. Also, a number of plans for large construction projects are in limbo or have been cancelled due to high interest rates and questionable federal financial assistance. Unfortunately, the answer given to the Wyoming recession question will undoubtedly vary with the respondent, their purposes and the information at which they wish to look. Referring to the dictionary definition given earlier, the answer would probably be yes, that Wyoming is in a period of economic slowdown or recession.

Perhaps the best way to view the situation is that all of the factors mentioned reflect a slowdown or breather from the boom or bust of the past decade. To those who stay abreast of current and future development plans, the fact is apparent that Wyoming's continued growth is inevitable as the nation seeks energy self-sufficiency. But instead of expounding upon an oftentimes welcome growth rate and ignoring the rising number of jobseekers and unemployed workers, maybe the time has come for both the public and private sectors to reevaluate past growth with its problems and prepare plans for the state's future expansion and growth.

TABLE 1
SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	CURRENT MONTHLY DATA 1/				PERCENT CHANGE TO MARCH 1982 FROM		
	MAR 1982	FEB 1982	JAN 1982	MAR 1981	FEB 1982	JAN 1982	MAR 1981
SELECTED EMPLOYMENT DATA							
Employed Labor Force	241,339	234,729	229,762	229,347	2.8	5.0	5.2
a. Covered Employment 2/	205,500	202,600	203,500	197,668	1.4	1.0	4.0
b. Agriculture 3/	10,670	9,972	8,310	10,868	7.0	28.4	- 1.8
Total Unemployment Rate-Wyo.	4.9%	4.8%	5.0%	4.7%	XXX	XXX	XXX
Seasonally Adjusted	4.6%	4.2%	4.1%	4.4%	XXX	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate-U.S.A.	9.5%	9.6%	9.4%	7.7%	XXX	XXX	XXX
Seasonally Adjusted	9.0%	8.8%	8.5%	7.3%	XXX	XXX	XXX
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE							
Claims Filed in Local Offices	32,628	29,218	28,065	22,566	11.7	16.3	44.6
a. Initial	3,744	3,357	4,136	2,473	11.5	- 9.5	51.4
Weeks Compensated	29,260	25,633	23,642	20,501	14.1	23.8	42.7
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$4,003,362	$3,533,647	$3,253,573	$2,531,604	13.3	23.0	58.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 136.82	$ 137.86	$ 137.62	$ 123.49	- 0.8	0.6	10.8
Insured Unemployment Rate-Wyo.	3.3%	3.2%	3.0%	2.4%	XXX	XXX	XXX
Seasonally Adjusted	1.9%	1.6%	1.6%	1.4%	XXX	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate-U.S.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	XXX	XXX	XXX
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE							
New Applications Received	5,228	3,353	3,489	5,176	55.9	49.8	1.0
Non-Agri. Openings Received	2,743	1,729	1,647	3,059	58.6	66.5	- 10.3
Non-Agri. Placements	2,322	1,442	1,374	2,472	61.0	69.0	- 6.1
PRICE INDEXES - 1967=100							
Consumer Price Index							
All Urban - All Items	283.1	283.4	282.5	265.1	- 0.1	0.2	6.8
Wage Earners & Clerical Workers	282.5	282.9	282.1	265.2	- 0.1	0.1	6.5
Commodity Prices, Wholesale	297.9	298.5	298.2	289.6	- 0.2	- 0.1	2.9
Retail Prices of Food	283.0	283.3	281.0	272.2	- 0.1	0.7	4.0

1/ Latest month's data is subject to revision. Prior months' data are revised figures. 2/ Covered under Wyoming U.I Law, not benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. 3/ Not benchmarked to the Current Population Survey.

TABLE 2-A
WYOMING TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

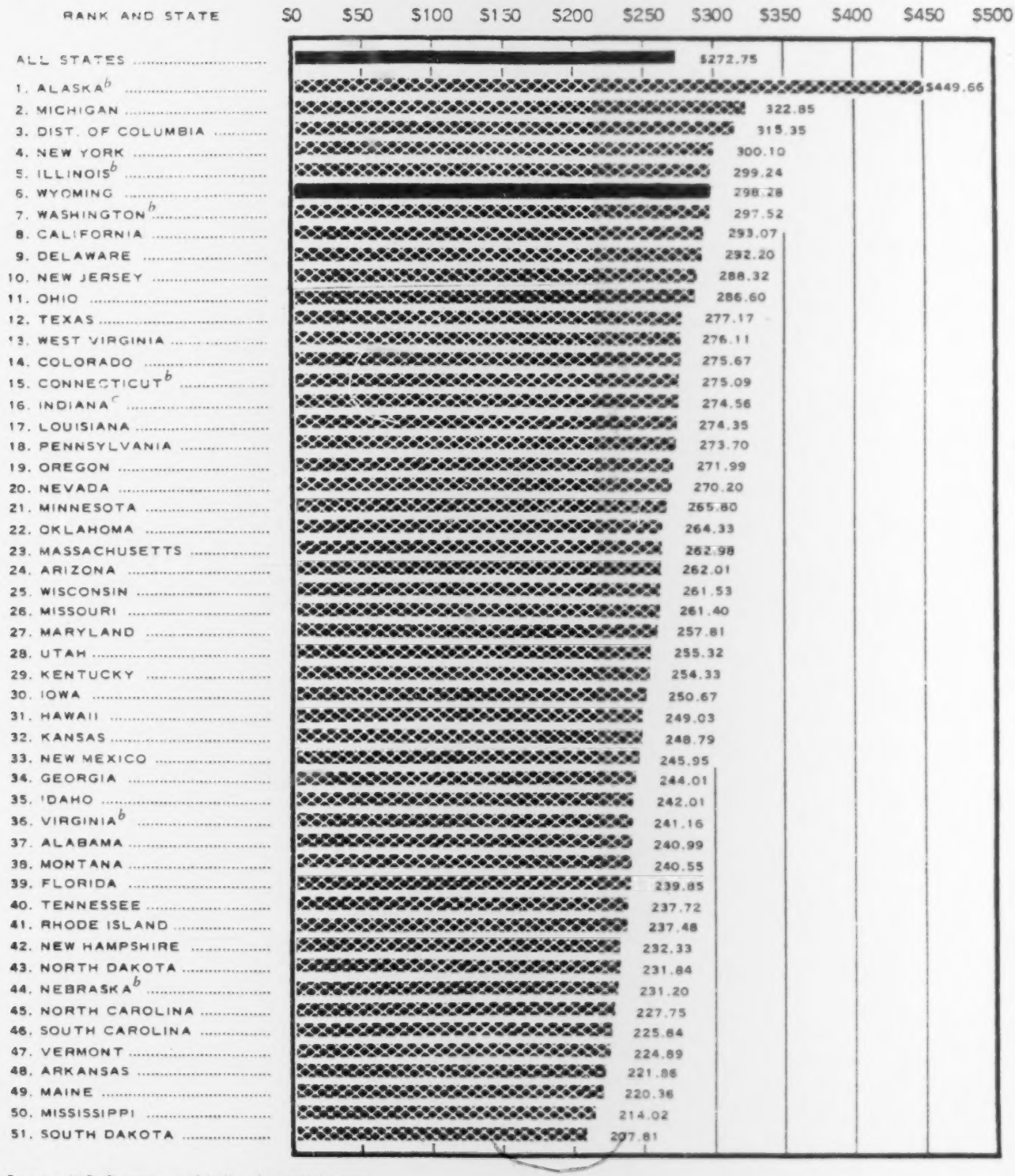
AREA	TOTAL LABOR FORCE 1/				PERCENT CHANGE TO MARCH 1982 FROM		
	MAR 1982	FEB 1982	JAN 1982	MAR 1981	FEB 1982	JAN 1982	MAR 1981
Satewide	253,680	246,653	241,860	240,619	2.8	4.9	5.4
Albany	13,337	13,009	12,623	13,230	2.5	5.7	0.8
Big Horn	5,559	5,271	5,124	5,306	5.5	8.5	4.8
Campbell	19,972	18,940	18,273	16,514	5.4	9.3	20.9
Carbon	10,831	10,332	10,063	10,833	4.8	7.6	0.0
Converse	8,037	7,721	7,458	7,920	4.1	7.8	1.5
Crook	2,496	2,277	2,179	2,369	9.6	14.5	5.4
Fremont	18,430	18,023	17,748	18,409	2.3	3.8	0.1
Goshen	5,899	5,875	5,727	5,972	0.4	3.0	- 1.2
Hot Springs	2,562	2,519	2,444	2,608	1.7	4.8	- 1.8
Johnson	3,762	3,662	3,548	3,502	2.7	6.0	7.4
Laramie	33,011	32,878	32,782	33,123	0.4	0.7	- 0.3
Lincoln	5,599	5,491	5,314	5,151	2.0	5.4	8.7
Natrona	43,342	42,609	42,026	41,015	1.7	3.1	5.7
Niobrara	1,375	1,285	1,171	1,239	7.0	17.4	11.0
Park	11,747	11,178	11,021	10,714	5.1	6.6	0.3
Platte	3,981	3,936	3,909	4,990	1.1	1.8	- 20.2
Sheridan	11,842	11,367	11,040	11,255	4.2	7.3	5.2
Sublette	2,169	2,189	1,961	2,179	- 0.9	10.6	- 0.5
Sweetwater	25,197	24,121	23,870	22,793	4.5	5.6	10.5
Teton	6,207	6,023	5,975	5,786	3.1	3.9	7.3
Uinta	9,248	8,926	8,818	7,479	3.6	4.9	23.7
Washakie	5,242	5,341	5,114	4,814	- 1.9	2.5	8.9
Weston	3,836	3,677	3,671	3,418	4.3	4.5	12.2

1/ Latest month data is subject to revision. Prior month's data are revised figures.

TABLE 2-B
WYOMING TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY COUNTY

AREA	TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT				UNEMPLOYMENT RATES			
	MAR 1982	FEB 1982	JAN 1982	MAR 1981	MAR 1982	FEB 1982	JAN 1982	MAR 1981
Statewide	12,341	11,924	12,098	11,272	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.7
Albany	1,030	1,005	927	932	7.7	7.7	7.3	7.0
Big Horn	245	198	182	195	4.4	3.8	3.6	3.7
Campbell	782	694	804	626	3.9	3.7	4.4	3.8
Carbon	732	508	456	495	6.8	4.9	4.5	4.6
Converse	307	296	295	267	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.4
Crook	147	127	120	80	5.9	5.6	5.5	3.4
Fremont	1,202	1,169	1,219	1,284	6.5	6.5	6.9	7.0
Goshen	298	377	257	370	5.1	6.4	4.5	6.2
Hot Springs	95	88	82	45	3.7	3.5	3.4	1.7
Johnson	222	226	230	146	5.9	6.2	6.5	4.2
Laramie	1,614	1,702	1,780	1,633	4.9	5.2	5.4	4.9
Lincoln	550	610	626	328	9.8	11.1	11.8	6.4
Natrona	1,577	1,389	1,403	1,300	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.2
Niobrara	69	62	45	40	5.0	4.8	3.8	3.2
Park	370	404	408	320	3.1	3.6	3.7	3.0
Platte	243	254	310	479	6.1	6.5	7.9	9.6
Sheridan	774	756	717	741	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.6
Sublette	48	55	39	44	2.2	2.5	2.0	2.0
Sweetwater	934	917	1,037	895	3.7	3.8	4.3	3.9
Teton	465	475	441	637	7.5	7.9	7.4	11.0
Uinta	268	235	408	172	2.9	2.6	4.6	2.3
Washakie	217	254	185	163	4.1	4.8	3.6	3.4
Weston	153	121	131	81	4.0	3.3	3.6	2.4

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN EMPLOYMENT COVERED UNDER STATE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION LAWS, 1980[a]



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, from tabulations of state employment security agencies.

[a]Preliminary. [b]One quarter data estimated. [c]Three quarters estimated.

Division of Research and Statistics
Ohio Bureau of Employment Services
Columbus 7-16-81 No. C-501

TABLE 3
NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING 1/
(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	CURRENT MONTHLY DATA 2/				PERCENT CHANGE TO March, 1982 FROM		
	March 1982	February 1982	January 1982	March 1981	February 1982	January 1982	March 1981
WYOMING							
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	211.4	208.7	209.6	211.2	1.3	0.9	0.1
Manufacturing	10.1	10.2	10.2	9.3	- 1.0	- 1.0	8.6
Durable Goods	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.1	- 2.3	- 2.3	4.9
Lumber & Wood Products	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	- 8.3	- 8.3	- 8.3
Other Durable Goods	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.9	0.0	0.0	10.3
Nondurable Goods	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.2	0.0	0.0	11.5
Food & Kindred Products	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	33.3
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.0	0.0	- 5.6
Other Nondurables	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	13.6
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	201.3	198.5	199.4	201.9	1.4	1.0	- 0.3
Mining	39.8	39.7	39.7	36.3	0.3	0.3	9.6
Metal Mining	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.9	2.2	- 2.1	- 4.1
Bit. Coal, Quarrying & Nonmetallic Mining	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.4	0.0	0.0	3.5
Oil & Gas Extraction	23.3	23.3	23.1	20.0	0.0	0.9	16.5
Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.2	0.0	0.0	7.1
Oil Field Services	18.8	18.8	18.6	15.8	0.0	1.1	19.0
Contract Construction	15.5	14.7	15.1	18.2	5.4	2.6	-14.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	17.6	17.5	17.6	17.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Railroad Transportation	3.5	3.6	3.6	4.3	- 2.8	- 2.8	-18.6
Transportation except Railroads	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.3	1.5	0.0	6.3
Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv.	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.0	1.4	1.4	5.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	47.3	47.1	47.4	46.6	0.4	- 0.2	1.5
Wholesale Trade	10.4	10.3	10.3	11.1	1.0	1.0	- 6.3
Retail Trade	36.9	36.8	37.1	35.5	0.3	- 0.5	3.9
Ret. Gen. Mdse., App. & Access. Stores	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.8	- 4.3	- 6.3	- 6.3
Food Stores	5.1	5.1	5.2	4.8	0.0	- 1.9	6.3
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.0	1.7	0.0	0.0
Eating & Drinking Places	13.8	13.6	13.6	12.6	1.5	1.5	9.5
Other Retail Trade	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.3	0.0	0.0	2.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	0.0	0.0	- 1.3

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

TABLE 3 - Continued
NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING 1/
(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

INDUSTRY	CURRENT MONTHLY DATA 2/				PERCENT CHANGE TO March, 1982 FROM		
	March 1982	February 1982	January 1982	March 1981	February 1982	January 1982	March 1981
Services	30.5	29.8	30.2	30.0	2.3	1.0	1.6
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.8	0.0	1.9	- 6.9
Personal Services	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	6.3
Medical & Other Health Services	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.5	1.9	0.0	0.0
Other Services	17.9	17.3	17.7	17.1	3.5	1.1	4.7
Government	43.2	42.3	42.0	45.7	2.1	2.9	- 5.5
Federal Government	6.9	6.6	6.7	6.8	4.5	3.0	1.5
State & Local Government	36.3	35.7	35.3	38.9	1.7	2.8	- 6.7
State Government	12.4	12.2	12.1	12.1	1.6	2.5	2.5
Local Government	23.9	23.5	23.2	26.8	1.7	3.0	-10.8
CASPER (Natrona County)							
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	39.9	39.9	40.1	39.6	0.0	- 0.5	0.8
Manufacturing	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.9	- 5.0	- 9.5	0.0
Durable Goods	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	-10.0	-10.0	12.5
Nondurable Goods	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.0	- 9.1	- 9.1
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Nondurables	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	-25.0	-25.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	38.0	37.9	38.0	37.7	0.3	0.0	0.8
Mining	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.6	0.0	0.0	- 1.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	-12.5
Contract Construction	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.3	6.9	0.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	0.0	3.7	0.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	10.6	10.6	10.9	10.9	0.0	- 2.8	- 2.8
Wholesale Trade	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.7	0.0	- 2.4	-12.8
Retail Trade	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.2	0.0	- 3.0	4.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Services	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government	6.4	6.4	6.4	5.7	0.0	0.0	12.3
Federal Government	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	-11.1
State & Local Government	5.6	5.6	5.6	4.8	0.0	0.0	16.7

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

TABLE 3 - Continued
NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING 1/
(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

INDUSTRY	CURRENT MONTHLY DATA 2/				PERCENT CHANGE TO March, 1982 FROM		
	March 1982	February 1982	January 1982	March 1981	February 1982	January 1982	March 1981
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)							
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	29.4	29.6	30.1	30.7	- 0.7	- 2.3	- 4.2
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	-13.3
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	28.1	28.3	28.8	29.2	- 0.7	- 2.4	- 3.8
Contract Construction	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.9	7.7	- 6.7	-26.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.6	- 4.8	- 7.0	-13.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.2	0.0	- 2.7	- 1.4
Wholesale Trade	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	10.0	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.1	- 1.6	- 3.2	- 1.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	6.7	6.7	0.0
Services & Miscellaneous	5.1	5.3	5.3	4.9	- 3.8	- 3.8	4.1
Government	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.0	0.0	0.0	- 1.1
Federal Government	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
State & Local Government	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	0.0	0.0	- 1.5

1/ Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-agricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. 2/ Latest month's data is subject to revision. Prior months' data are revised figures.

TABLE 4
AVERAGE NON-FARM HOURS AND EARNINGS
FOR PRODUCTION WORKERS IN WYOMING AND THE U.S.A.

INDUSTRY AREA	MAR 1982	FEB 1982	JAN 1982	MAR 1981
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS - U.S.A.				
Manufacturing	$ 327.27	$ 326.54	$ 312.01	$ 311.22
Mining	465.78	463.47	457.10	416.66
Construction	413.61	401.21	383.79	388.37
Trans. & Pub. Utilities	394.45	397.26	389.76	371.15
Trade	193.73	193.73	191.89	186.62
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	240.37	240.31	237.83	225.32
Services	220.32	221.00	219.32	205.05
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS - WYOMING				
Manufacturing	$ 323.26	$ 324.63	$ 324.66	$ 301.75
Mining	474.18	483.78	471.63	451.11
Metal Mining	510.30	532.52	482.41	497.51
Bit. Coal, Quarrying, Etc.	591.51	628.48	616.82	534.32
Oil & Gas Extraction	412.29	407.26	400.41	396.18
Crude Pet. & Nat. Gas	506.32	524.99	513.04	429.68
Oil & Gas Field Services	397.62	388.44	383.94	391.68
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS - WYOMING (U.S.A. where indicated)				
Manufacturing - U.S.A.	39.1	39.2	37.1	39.1
Manufacturing - Wyoming	38.9	38.6	39.4	39.6
Mining - U.S.A.	43.9	43.6	42.8	42.3
Mining - Wyoming	42.0	42.4	41.7	42.8
Metal Mining	40.5	40.9	38.5	43.0
Bit. Coal, Quarrying, Etc.	42.1	44.7	44.6	43.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	42.2	41.6	40.9	42.6
Crude Pet. & Nat. Gas	41.4	42.1	43.7	41.0
Oil & Gas Field Services	42.3	41.5	40.5	42.9
AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS - WYOMING (U.S.A. where indicated)				
Manufacturing - U.S.A.	$ 8.37	$ 8.33	$ 8.41	$ 7.80
Manufacturing - Wyoming	8.31	8.41	8.24	7.62
Mining - U.S.A.	10.61	10.63	10.68	9.85
Mining - Wyoming	11.29	11.41	11.31	10.54
Metal Mining	12.60	13.02	12.53	11.57
Bit. Coal, Quarrying, Etc.	14.05	14.06	13.83	12.34
Oil & Gas Extraction	9.77	9.79	9.79	9.30
Crude Pet. & Nat. Gas	12.23	12.47	11.74	10.48
Oil & Gas Field Services	9.40	9.36	9.48	9.13

WYOMING

LABOR FORCE TRENDS

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION OF WYOMING

RESEARCH & ANALYSIS SECTION

VOL. 19 NO. 2 SECOND QUARTER 1982

NATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT THE HIGHEST IN 41 YEARS

The Nation's Second Quarter 1982 seasonally adjusted unemployment rate averaged 9.5 percent, as compared to 7.4 percent in the same quarter last year. Additionally the number of unemployed people in June was over 10.4 million, up over one million since January and 2.6 million above last June's level.

The number of persons out of work for 15 weeks or more increased by 387,000 over the month and the average duration of unemployment was 16.5 weeks. THE JULY U.S. RATE JUMPED TO 9.8 PERCENT, THE HIGHEST RECORDED SINCE 1941.

WYOMING UNEMPLOYMENT UP IN SECOND QUARTER

Contrary to historical trends the second quarter seasonally unadjusted unemployment, at 5.1 percent, was up from the 4.9 percent average in the first quarter of this year. Traditionally, unemployment in Wyoming peaks seasonally in January or February and then declines monthly until June. Second quarter unemployment was 1.2 percentage points above the second quarter of 1981. Wyoming's 5.1 percent compares to the U.S. unadjusted rate of 9.4 percent in the Second Quarter 1982.

Like the nation, job layoffs account for the bulk of the unemployed in the state in 1982 as well as the unseasonal unemployment trend. Job losers have continued to increase in number through July and better times cannot be forecast for the unemployed in Wyoming.

JUNE RECORDS HIGHEST UNEMPLOYMENT IN 19 YEARS

June had the largest number of jobseekers, at almost 14,300, for that month since June 1963, when the rate was 6.3 percent. The number of jobseekers in June was almost 40 percent above the 10,300 unemployed in June of 1981 and 139 percent higher than the 5,984 unemployed in June of 1979. Wyoming Job Service Center records indicate that at the end of June there were over five applicants for each job opening listed. Total weeks of compensated unemployment were up 138 percent annually in June, with benefit payments to individuals totaling $4.1 million, $2.6 million higher than for June 1981.

STATE COVERED WAGE EARNERS AVERAGE $18,200

Employer contributions data, recently compiled for the fourth quarter of 1981, indicate a statewide average weekly wage of $350, or $18,200 a year. This is for over 17,000 firms employing almost 214,000 Wyoming workers covered by the expanded

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1978 unemployment insurance law. This quarterly wage is up 9.0 percent from the $321 average weekly wage recorded during the fourth quarter of 1980. The National Consumer Price Index was up 9.6 percent annually during the same time frame. It would appear that the average Wyoming workers wage is slightly behind the national inflation rate.

On an area basis covered workers in Campbell County averaged $460 a week, or almost $24,000 a year in wages. Following are Sweetwater, $428 a week and Natrona, Converse and Carbon with wages of $379, $377 and $372. Teton County had the lowest average weekly wage of $227 followed by Goshen with $233. The highest paying jobs within an industrial sector were coal miners at $633 a week or $32,900 a year. In Wyoming the higher wages are generally located in those areas of the state where employment is concentrated in the energy sector. Counties that have an agricultural or trade and services oriented economy tend to have the lower wages.

1981 WYOMING STATE COVERED WAGES UP 10.3 PERCENT ANNUALLY

At $330, the 1981 average covered weekly wage was up 10.3 percent from 1980. In fact in 1980 Wyoming ranked fifth among the states with a $299 average weekly wage, or $15,550. The average weekly wage for all states in 1980 was $273 with Alaska the highest at $450 a week and neighboring South Dakota the lowest at $208.

CASPER RANKS THIRD AMONG THE NATION'S 305 SMSA'S IN PER CAPITA INCOME IN 1980

In 1980, the latest data available for the nation's 305 SMSA'S (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area), Casper ranked third in per capita income. Listed below is the Casper ranking with the 10 highest SMSA'S.

	1980 Per capita personal income	Percent above national average
Anchorage, AK	$ 14,266	50
Bridgeport-Stanford-Norwalk-Danbury, CT	14,197	49
Casper, WY	14,072	48
Midland, TX	13,761	45
San Francisco-Oakland, CA	12,998	37
Washington, DC-MD-VA	12,871	35
Reno, NV	12,371	30
San Jose, CA	12,297	29
Nassau-Suffolk, NY	12,258	29
Seattle-Everett, WA	11,882	25

WYOMING PER CAPITA INCOME RANKS FIFTH IN 1981

In 1981 the Wyoming per capita income, up 8.3 percent annually, continued to rank the highest in the rocky mountain area and 5th among the states at $11,780. This compares to a ranking of 14th in 1976, 12th in 1977, 7th in 1978 and 1979, and 5th in 1980. For more detail see the graph on page 8.

Per capita income consists of not only wage and salary disbursements (payroll income) but supplemental earnings, proprietors income, rental income, dividends, interest, and government and business payments.

MINING AND TRADE ACCOUNT FOR THE BULK OF LABOR FORCE GAINS IN STATE

In spite of unemployment levels reaching a 19 year high in the second quarter, the Wyoming labor force still indicates progressive growth. Second Quarter 1982 annual growth was just over four percent, over double that of the nation. The June labor force, however, at over 272,000 was up just one percent annually. The explosive growth rate of the Wyoming labor force, 7-9 percent annually, from 1974 through 1979 is only history in 1982. Since the summer of 1980 at least 10 thousand individuals have been layed off in construction, uranium, coal, lumber, refinery, off-road machinery, and the oil and gas industry. Recent job layoffs have occurred in the trade and service sectors of the economy.

During the second quarter of this year mining, specifically oil & gas extraction and retail trade, accounted for the bulk of the annual labor force growth in the state with annual gains of 14 and 6 percent. Construction continued to register the largest worker decline, about 11 percent from the second quarter of 1981. Manufacturing and finance, insurance & real estate indicated small employment gains. Transportation & public utilities, wholesale trade, services and government indicated small employment declines. For more detail see Table 3.

COUNTY LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT TRENDS

Geographic areas are a mixed bag in the Cowboy State with some counties indicating labor force declines, others are stable with slight gains, and still others continue to indicate high growth rates. In June, 1982, Campbell County continued to lead the state in labor force growth, with an annual gain of over 2,700, followed by Uinta and Sweetwater counties with gains of 1,428 and 1,353. Uinta County continues to lead in the rate of gain with 17 percent, followed by Campbell with 14 percent. Ten counties, whose combined labor force is 40 percent of the state total, had annual labor force declines with Laramie and Platte counties being the most severe.

Teton County had the state's lowest unemployment level, 2.8 percent. Carbon, Fremont and Lincoln counties had unemployment of 8.0 percent or higher.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

The highest industrial wages reported in Wyoming at the end of the second quarter, according to our current employment survey, were in the mining of coal with an average weekly wage of $674.35, or almost $35,100 a year. For further detail see Table 4.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS - JUNE 1982

INDUSTRY	UNITED STATES	WYOMING
Manufacturing	$ 333.59	$ 313.12
Mining	451.08	489.05
Construction	427.11	I.N.A.
Trans. & Public Utilities	398.19	I.N.A.
Trade	199.32	I.N.A.
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	241.15	I.N.A.
Services	222.36	I.N.A.

LOOKING BACK

Listed below is a brief comparison of today's economy, June 1982, with that of June 1979-1981.

WYOMING	1979	1980	1981	1982
Civilian Labor Force	238,657	247,186	268,687	272,485
Employment	232,673	237,074	258,385	258,229
Unemployment	5,984	10,112	10,302	14,256
Unemployment Rate	2.5%	4.1%	3.8%	5.2%

U. S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1967=100)

ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	RENT	APPAREL	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
June 1982	290.6	287.8	317.5	222.6	190.8	292.8	326.4
Annual % Change	7.1	5.2	8.7	7.6	2.7	4.6	12.0

WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	RENT	APPAREL	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
June 1982	290.1	288.0	317.5	222.1	189.6	294.5	324.8
Annual % Change	6.9	5.1	8.8	7.6	2.0	4.8	10.9

HISTORICAL CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FEATURED

Included in this month's publication on page 9 is a historical chart on the movement of the CPI since 1967 for all urban consumers. Note that 1967 is the base year with an index of 100.

TABLE 1
SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	JUN 1	MONTHLY DATA 1/			PERCENT CHANGE TO JUNE 1982 FROM		
		1982	APR 1982	JUN 1981	MAY 1982	APR 1982	JUN 1981
SELECTED EMPLOYMENT DATA							
Employed Labor Force	258,229	254,807	247,041	258,385	1.3	4.5	- 0.1
a. Covered Employment 2/	224,300	215,300	209,500	215,589	4.1	7.1	4.0
b. Agriculture 3/	19,171	14,201	12,910	19,529	35.0	48.5	- 1.8
Total Unemployment Rate-Wyo.	5.2%	4.9%	5.1%	3.8%	XXX	XXX	XXX
Seasonally Adjusted	5.3%	5.6%	5.1%	3.9%	XXX	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate-U.S.A.	9.8%	9.1%	9.2%	7.7%	XXX	XXX	XXX
Seasonally Adjusted	9.5%	9.5%	9.4%	7.4%	XXX	XXX	XXX
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE							
Claims Filed in Local Offices	32,340	31,114	36,516	13,629	3.9	- 11.4	137.3
a. Initial	3,765	3,286	4,174	1,842	14.6	- 9.8	104.4
Weeks Compensated	28,642	27,890	30,302	12,022	2.7	- 5.5	138.2
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 4,084,381	$ 3,942,811	$ 4,430,636	$ 1,526,159	3.6	- 7.8	167.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 142.60	$ 141.37	$ 146.22	$ 126.95	0.9	- 2.5	12.3
Insured Unemployment Rate-Wyo.	3.2%	3.3%	3.4%	1.3%	XXX	XXX	XXX
Seasonally Adjusted	5.7%	4.2%	2.6%	2.3%	XXX	XXX	XXX
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE							
New Applications Received	5,813	4,807	4,218	6,023	20.9	37.8	- 3.5
Non-Agri. Openings Received	3,370	2,664	2,310	4,192	26.5	45.9	- 19.6
Non-Agri. Placements	2,921	2,239	2,001	3,376	30.5	46.0	- 13.5
PRICE INDEXES - 1967=100							
Consumer Price Index							
All Urban - All Items	290.6	287.1	284.3	271.3	1.2	2.2	7.1
Wage Earners & Clerical Workers	290.1	286.5	283.7	271.4	1.3	2.2	6.9
Commodity Prices, Wholesale	291.4	298.6	297.9	294.8	- 2.4	- 2.2	- 1.2
Retail Prices of Food	287.8	285.5	283.9	273.6	0.8	1.4	5.2

1/ Latest month's data is subject to revision. Prior months' data are revised figures. 2/ Covered under Wyoming U.I Law, not benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. 3/ Not benchmarked to the Current Population Survey.

TABLE 2-A
WYOMING TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

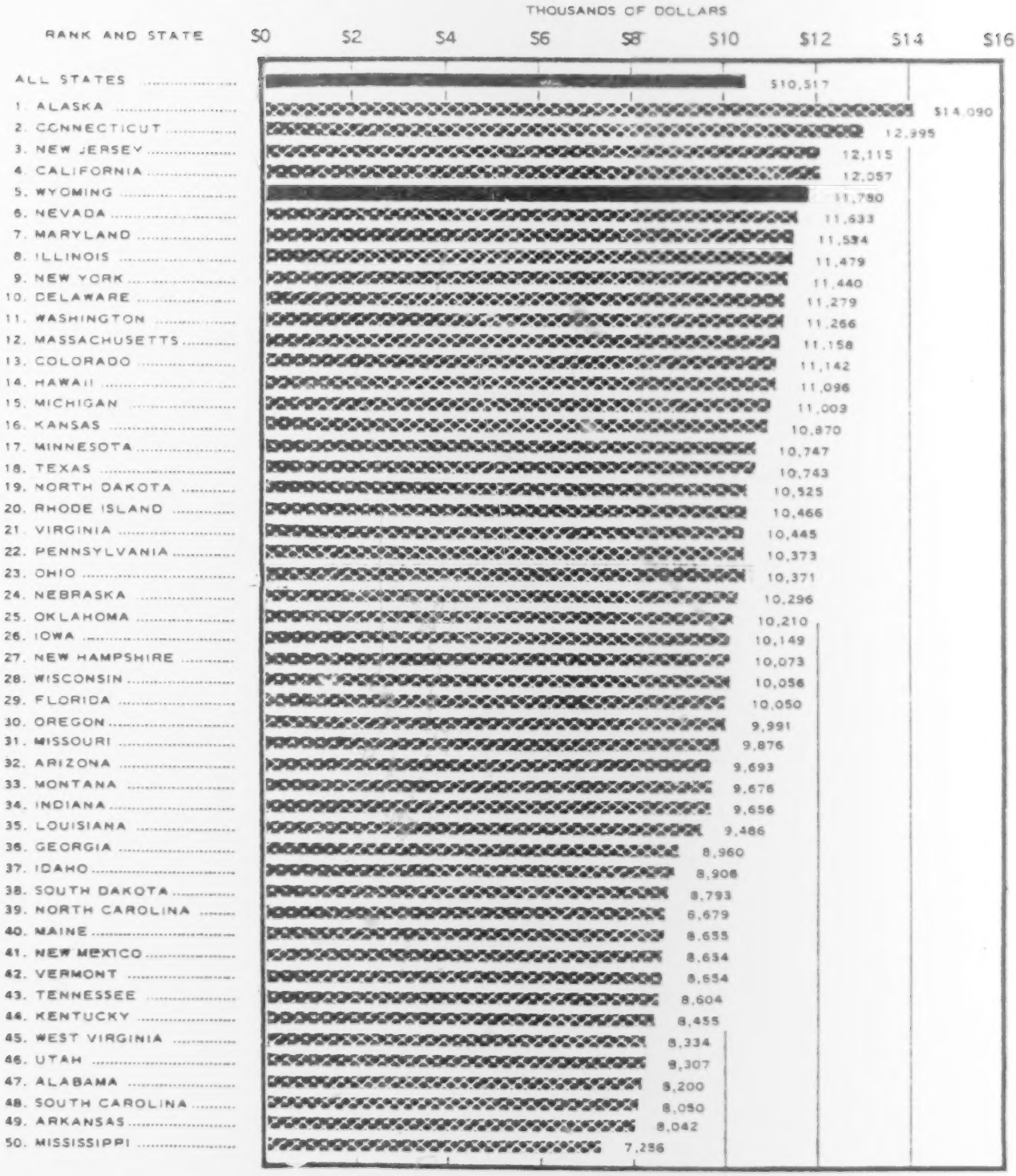
AREA	TOTAL LABOR FORCE 1/				PERCENT CHANGE TO JUNE 1982 FROM		
	JUN 1982	MAY 1982	APR 1982	JUN 1981	MAY 1982	APR 1982	JUN 1981
Satewide	272,485	267,984	260,253	268,687	1.7	4.7	1.4
Albany	13,553	14,083	13,691	14,125	- 3.8	- 1.0	- 4.0
Big Horn	6,176	6,016	5,780	5,986	2.7	6.9	3.2
Campbell	21,765	21,771	20,952	19,055	- 0.0	3.9	14.2
Carbon	11,219	11,150	10,865	11,786	0.6	3.3	- 4.8
Converse	8,271	8,516	8,341	8,454	- 2.9	- 0.8	- 2.2
Crook	2,778	2,664	2,582	2,797	4.3	7.6	- 0.7
Fremont	19,118	18,952	18,425	19,360	0.9	3.8	- 1.3
Goshen	6,386	6,216	5,982	6,673	2.7	6.8	- 4.3
Hot Springs	2,669	2,781	2,626	2,813	- 4.0	1.6	- 5.1
Johnson	4,343	4,126	3,973	4,340	5.3	9.3	0.1
Laramie	33,638	33,961	33,926	35,034	- 1.0	- 0.8	- 4.0
Lincoln	6,310	5,988	5,757	6,143	5.4	9.6	2.7
Natrona	45,353	44,935	45,414	44,529	0.9	- 0.1	1.9
Niobrara	1,681	1,656	1,524	1,577	1.5	10.3	6.6
Park	16,140	13,572	12,388	15,621	18.9	30.3	3.3
Platte	4,077	4,203	3,999	5,086	- 3.0	2.0	- 19.8
Sheridan	11,974	12,063	11,766	11,777	- 0.7	1.8	1.7
Sublette	2,389	2,248	2,264	2,546	6.3	5.5	- 6.2
Sweetwater	26,309	26,560	25,398	24,956	- 0.7	3.6	5.4
Teton	8,979	6,926	5,818	8,529	29.6	54.3	5.3
Uinta	9,716	9,796	9,339	8,288	- 0.8	4.0	17.2
Washakie	5,629	5,526	5,349	5,441	1.9	5.2	3.5
Weston	4,018	4,271	4,094	3,773	- 5.9	- 1.8	6.5

1/ Latest month data is subject to revision. Prior month's data are revised figures.

TABLE 2-B
WYOMING TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY COUNTY

AREA	TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT				UNEMPLOYMENT RATES			
	JUN 1982	MAY 1982	APR 1982	JUN 1981	JUN 1982	MAY 1982	APR 1982	JUN 1981
Statewide	14,256	13,177	13,212	10,302	5.2	4.9	5.1	3.8
Albany	977	964	974	842	7.2	6.8	7.1	6.0
Big Horn	418	371	322	172	6.8	6.2	5.6	2.9
Campbell	1,001	813	856	820	4.6	3.7	4.1	4.3
Carbon	906	991	1,001	488	8.1	8.9	9.2	4.1
Converse	401	418	377	241	4.8	4.9	4.5	2.9
Crook	94	95	117	75	3.4	3.6	4.5	2.7
Fremont	1,526	1,185	1,148	1,009	8.0	6.3	6.2	5.2
Goshen	277	241	249	246	4.3	3.9	4.2	3.7
Hot Springs	141	127	106	34	5.3	4.6	4.0	1.2
Johnson	155	163	177	135	3.6	4.0	4.5	3.1
Laramie	1,642	1,645	1,795	1,769	4.9	4.8	5.3	5.0
Lincoln	526	485	552	275	8.3	8.1	9.6	4.5
Natrona	2,317	1,911	1,788	1,315	5.1	4.3	3.9	3.0
Niobrara	72	83	58	27	4.3	5.0	3.8	1.7
Park	583	520	456	367	3.6	3.8	3.7	2.3
Platte	312	271	247	395	7.7	6.4	6.2	7.8
Sheridan	567	572	658	462	4.7	4.7	5.6	3.9
Sublette	91	71	76	68	3.8	3.2	3.4	2.7
Sweetwater	1,212	1,091	980	825	4.6	4.1	3.9	3.3
Teton	249	443	567	288	2.8	6.4	9.7	3.4
Uinta	378	314	306	173	3.9	3.2	3.3	2.1
Washakie	236	218	225	171	4.2	3.9	4.2	3.1
Weston	179	183	177	106	4.5	4.3	4.3	2.8

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME, BY STATE, 1981



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Division of Research and Statistics
Ohio Bureau of Employment Services
Columbus 6-10-82 No. E-540

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U. S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, ALL URBAN
ALL ITEMS 1967=100

* Percentage increase from the previous year by month

** Percentage change from month to month

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN. AVG.	ANN. AVG. INCREASE (PERCENT)
1967	98.6	98.7	98.9	99.1	99.4	99.7	100.2	100.5	100.7	101.0	101.3	101.6	100.0	2.9
1968	102.0	102.3	102.8	103.1	103.4	104.0	104.5	104.8	105.1	105.7	106.1	106.4	104.2	4.2
1969	106.7	107.1	108.0	108.7	109.0	109.7	110.2	110.7	111.2	111.6	112.2	112.9	109.8	5.4
1970	113.3	113.9	114.5	115.2	115.7	116.3	116.7	116.9	117.5	118.1	118.5	119.1	116.3	5.9
1971	119.2	119.4	119.8	120.2	120.8	121.5	121.8	122.1	122.2	122.4	122.6	123.1	121.3	4.3
1972	123.2	123.8	124.0	124.3	124.7	125.0	125.5	125.7	126.2	126.6	126.9	127.3	125.3	3.3
1973	127.7	128.6	129.8	130.7	131.5	132.4	132.7	135.1	135.5	136.6	137.6	138.5	133.1	6.2
1974	139.7	141.5	143.1	143.9	145.5	146.9	148.0	149.9	151.7	153.0	154.3	155.4	147.7	11.0
1975	156.1	157.2	157.8	158.6	159.3	160.6	162.3	162.8	163.6	164.6	165.6	166.3	161.2	9.1
1976	166.7	167.1	167.5	168.2	169.2	170.1	171.1	171.9	172.6	173.3	173.8	174.3	170.5	5.8
1977	175.3	177.1	178.2	179.6	180.6	181.8	182.6	183.3	184.0	184.5	185.4	186.1	181.5	6.5
1978	187.2	188.4	189.8	191.5	193.3	195.3	196.7	197.8	199.3	200.9	202.0	202.9	195.4	7.7
1979	204.7	207.1	209.1	211.5	214.1	216.6	218.9	221.1	223.4	225.4	227.5	229.9	217.4	11.3
1980	233.2	236.4	239.8	242.5	244.9	247.6	247.8	249.4	251.7	253.9	256.2	258.4	246.8	13.5
1981	260.5	263.2	265.1	266.8	269.0	271.3	274.4	276.5	279.3	279.9	280.7	281.5	272.4	10.4
*	11.7	11.3	10.6	10.0	9.8	9.6	10.7	10.9	11.0	10.2	9.6	8.9		
**	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.3		
1982	282.5	283.4	283.1	284.3	287.1	290.6								
*	8.4	7.7	6.8	6.6	6.7	7.1								
**	0.4	0.3	- 0.1	0.4	1.0	1.2								

TABLE 3
NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING 1/
(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	CURRENT MONTHLY DATA 2/				PERCENT CHANGE TO JUN 1982 FROM		
	JUN 1982	MAY 1982	APR 1982	JUN 1981	MAY 1982	APR 1982	JUN 1981
WYOMING							
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	221.3	218.9	213.3	222.8	1.1	3.8	- 0.7
Manufacturing	10.4	10.0	9.8	10.2	4.0	6.1	2.0
Durable Goods	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.8	8.7	11.1	4.2
Lumber & Wood Products	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4	16.7	16.7	0.0
Other Durable Goods	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.4	5.9	9.1	5.9
Nondurable Goods	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.4	0.0	1.9	0.0
Food & Kindred Products	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.0	9.1	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	- 10.5
Other Nondurables	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	0.0	0.0	8.7
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	210.9	208.9	203.5	212.6	1.0	3.6	- 0.8
Mining	41.5	40.1	40.1	38.8	3.5	3.5	7.0
Metal Mining	4.7	4.6	4.6	5.1	2.2	2.2	- 7.8
Bit. Coal, Quarrying & Nonmetallic Mining	12.3	12.0	12.0	11.7	2.5	2.5	5.1
Oil & Gas Extraction	24.5	23.5	23.5	22.0	4.3	4.3	11.4
Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.5	6.5	8.9	8.9
Oil Field Services	19.6	18.9	19.0	17.5	3.7	3.2	12.0
Contract Construction	18.6	17.2	16.0	20.0	8.1	16.3	- 7.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	17.7	17.8	17.6	18.4	- 0.6	0.6	- 3.8
Railroad Transportation	3.7	3.7	3.6	4.4	0.0	2.8	- 15.9
Transportation except Railroads	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.8	0.0	3.0	0.0
Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv.	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.2	- 1.4	- 2.7	- 1.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade	49.8	49.8	48.7	50.1	0.0	2.3	- 0.6
Wholesale Trade	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.7	- 1.0	- 1.9	- 5.6
Retail Trade	39.7	39.6	38.4	39.4	0.3	3.4	0.8
Ret. Gen. Mdse., App. & Access. Stores	5.3	5.1	4.8	5.4	3.9	10.4	- 1.9
Food Stores	5.3	5.3	5.2	4.8	0.0	1.9	10.4
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	6.8	6.4	6.0	6.5	6.3	13.3	4.6
Eating & Drinking Places	14.8	15.1	14.4	15.6	- 2.0	2.8	- 5.1
Other Retail Trade	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.1	- 2.6	- 3.8	5.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.5	- 1.3	- 1.3	- 1.3

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

TABLE 3 - Continued
NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING 1/
(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	CURRENT MONTHLY DATA 2/				PERCENT CHANGE TO JUN 1982 FROM		
	JUN 1982	MAY 1982	APR 1982	JUN 1981	MAY 1982	APR 1982	JUN 1981
Services	33.5	32.7	30.8	35.4	2.4	8.8	- 5.4
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	8.9	7.6	5.4	10.5	17.1	64.8	- 15.2
Personal Services	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Medical & Other Health Services	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.5	- 3.6	- 5.4	- 3.6
Other Services	17.7	18.0	18.2	17.8	- 1.7	- 2.7	- 0.6
Government	42.4	43.8	42.8	42.4	- 3.2	- 0.9	0.0
Federal Government	7.3	7.1	6.8	7.8	2.8	7.4	- 6.4
State & Local Government	35.1	36.7	36.0	34.6	- 4.4	- 2.5	1.4
State Government	12.1	12.4	12.3	12.1	- 2.4	- 1.6	0.0
Local Government	23.0	24.3	23.7	22.5	- 5.3	- 3.0	2.2
CASPER (Natrona County)							
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	41.2	40.8	41.4	40.9	1.0	- 0.5	0.7
Manufacturing	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.0	0.0	- 15.8	- 20.0
Durable Goods	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.0	- 30.0	- 22.2
Nondurable Goods	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	- 18.2
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	- 28.6
Other Nondurables	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	39.6	39.2	39.5	38.9	1.0	0.3	1.8
Mining	7.2	7.3	7.1	8.1	- 1.4	1.4	- 11.1
Oil & Gas Extraction	6.5	6.6	6.5	7.3	- 1.5	0.0	- 11.0
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.0	16.7	- 12.5
Contract Construction	4.0	3.5	3.6	3.6	14.3	11.1	11.1
Transportation & Public Utilities	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.9	- 3.8	0.0	- 13.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	11.1	11.3	11.7	11.1	- 1.8	- 5.1	0.0
Wholesale Trade	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.4	0.0	- 2.4	- 9.1
Retail Trade	7.1	7.3	7.6	6.7	- 2.7	- 6.6	6.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Services	5.9	6.0	6.4	5.8	- 1.7	- 7.8	1.7
Government	7.1	6.7	6.4	5.6	6.0	11.0	26.8
Federal Government	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
State & Local Government	6.2	5.8	5.5	4.7	6.9	12.7	31.9

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

TABLE 3 - Continued
NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING 1/
(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	CURRENT MONTHLY DATA 2/				PERCENT CHANGE TO JUN 1982 FROM		
	JUN 1982	MAY 1982	APR 1982	JUN 1981	MAY 1982	APR 1982	JUN 1981
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)							
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	29.9	29.9	29.8	31.8	0.0	0.3	- 6.0
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	- 7.1
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	28.6	28.6	28.5	30.4	0.0	0.4	- 5.9
Contract Construction	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	- 25.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.8	- 4.8	- 4.8	- 16.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.1	0.0	0.0	1.4
Wholesale Trade	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.1	0.0	0.0	1.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.0	0.0	- 6.3
Services & Miscellaneous	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.7	1.9	1.9	- 7.0
Government	9.1	9.0	8.9	9.2	1.1	2.2	- 1.1
Federal Government	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
State & Local Government	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.9	1.5	3.0	- 1.4

1/ Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-agricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. 2/ Latest month's data is subject to revision. Prior months' data are revised figures.

TABLE 4
AVERAGE NON-FARM HOURS AND EARNINGS
FOR PRODUCTION WORKERS IN WYOMING AND THE U.S.A.

INDUSTRY AREA	JUN 1982	MAY 1982	APR 1982	JUN 1981
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS - U.S.A.				
Manufacturing	$ 333.59	$ 329.55	$ 325.47	$ 320.59
Mining	451.08	455.18	454.76	418.47
Construction	427.11	426.75	411.72	394.32
Trans. & Pub. Utilities	398.19	396.47	394.29	383.27
Trade	199.32	197.46	195.91	190.25
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	241.15	246.01	240.01	225.26
Services	222.36	222.30	221.33	206.99
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS - WYOMING				
Manufacturing	$ 313.12	$ 332.99	$ 322.10	$ 312.03
Mining	489.05	472.65	479.41	446.46
Metal Mining	539.25	514.42	521.56	506.68
Bit. Coal, Quarrying, Etc.	674.35	631.72	616.32	557.57
Oil & Gas Extraction	394.94	389.66	406.14	380.59
Crude Pet. & Nat. Gas	509.96	507.17	519.44	435.55
Oil & Gas Field Services	376.94	371.54	388.28	371.46
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS - WYOMING (U.S.A. where indicated)				
Manufacturing - U.S.A.	39.2	39.0	38.7	40.2
Manufacturing - Wyoming	38.0	38.1	38.3	39.8
Mining - U.S.A.	42.0	42.5	42.7	42.1
Mining - Wyoming	42.6	41.1	41.4	42.0
Metal Mining	44.9	42.2	40.4	42.4
Bit. Coal, Quarrying, Etc.	46.7	43.9	42.8	43.8
Oil & Gas Extraction	40.3	39.6	40.9	41.1
Crude Pet. & Nat. Gas	41.8	41.1	42.3	41.6
Oil & Gas Field Services	40.1	39.4	40.7	41.0
AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS - WYOMING (U.S.A. where indicated)				
Manufacturing - U.S.A.	$ 8.51	$ 8.45	$ 8.42	$ 7.97
Manufacturing - Wyoming	8.24	8.74	8.41	7.84
Mining - U.S.A.	10.74	10.71	10.65	9.94
Mining - Wyoming	11.48	11.50	11.58	10.63
Metal Mining	12.01	12.19	12.91	11.95
Bit. Coal, Quarrying, Etc.	14.44	14.39	14.40	12.73
Oil & Gas Extraction	9.80	9.84	9.93	9.26
Crude Pet. & Nat. Gas	12.20	12.34	12.28	10.47
Oil & Gas Field Services	9.40	9.43	9.54	9.06